

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Vol. XLVIII.—No. 103.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1915.

Daily and Sunday, carrier delivery, 12 cents weekly. Single copies on the streets and at news stands 2 cents.

Shopping Here by Mail May Be Done as Satisfactorily as Though Done in Person—All Orders Filled Same Day Received.

Highs
Helps You to Save.

Monday—9 to 12 Noon
50c Outing Gowns

—Newest fall styles for women. Splendidly made, nicely trimmed.
—Our best regular 50c kinds in neat patterns. All sizes.
—No phone orders. Limit 2.
39c

Monday—9 to 12 Noon
50c Crib Blankets

—For Baby's bed, or buggy. Large 30x40-inch size. Neat patterns, in pink and white, and blue and white. No phone orders. Limit 2.
29c

Monday—9 to 12 Noon
\$3 Silk Petticoats

—Of messaline, taffeta and Jersey silk, in new shades and ombre effects. All new styles, perfectly made.
\$1.88

Monday—9 to 12 Noon
10c Outing Flannels

—No phone orders, limit 10 yards. New patterns, in light, medium and dark colors. Best quality.
7½c

Highs
Helps You to Save.

Special Purchase and Sale 3,000 Yards Woolen Dress Goods \$1.25 to \$1.39 Values 95c Yard

A Notable Event. Desirable Fabrics, Great Values, Sale Monday 9 A. M.



New Plaids and Stripes, Silk

THE kinds most favored for combination dresses and trimming purposes, 24 to 36 inches wide, in neat line stripes.

—Roman stripes and novelty plaids. Showing scores of handsome color blendings. New, perfect qualities. Much wanted now, at yard, **95c**

56-inch Epingle 54-inch Broadcloth \$1.47

—Two of the season's choicest fabrics, representing extraordinary value at \$1.47. Each fabric is shown in a full range of the newest street shades, and black and navy. \$1.47.

Satin Self-Stripes
—In Russian green, new tones in brown, navy and black. An exquisite costume silk, like other stores' \$1.75 and \$2.00 kinds.
Per yard **\$1.50**

New Woolens, 59c
—featuring dull-tone Plaids in sombre and bright tones—and storm serges, sponged and shrunk. All new street shades, black and navy—59c.

AN IMPORTER found himself overstocked, and needed money. He offered us liberal price concessions for cash. We purchased his entire overage, and now offer you the choicest of fall, 1915, woolens at savings of 25 to 33 1-3 per cent.

—Grasp this opportunity. Buy the most desirable kinds of Dress Woolens—now—and save. Buy Monday—for after Monday these fabrics will be \$1.25 and \$1.39 per yard.

Choose From
—French Serges
—Storm Serges
—Wool Poplin
—Gabardine
—Diagonals
—Whipcords
—Broadcloth
—Novelties
\$1.25 to \$1.39
Kinds
95c
Per Yard

—Various, 44 to 56 inches wide, in weights for Dresses, Coats, Skirts and Suits. All new, perfect quality fabrics, and remarkable values at 95c per yard.

27-Inch Costume Velvets \$1.25

A BEAUTIFUL quality in all the newer shades. Firmly woven back, and guaranteed—fast pyle face. Shown in—
—Black
—Navy
—Wistaria
—Russian Green
—Seal Brown
—Copenhagen
—Taupe
—Dark Wine
—Mixture

36-in. Black Taffeta, Black Pallait de Soie 95c

—Splendid regular \$1.25 to \$1.50 Silks, on sale Monday only, at 95c. Very desirable for one-piece dresses and combination costumes. Extra quality silks, and great values, at 95c.

Splendid Copies of Imported Hats, Specially Arranged

\$5, \$7.50, \$10



Hundreds and hundreds of Trimmed Hats, and all so tastefully arranged and displayed that each and every hat shows its own individuality.

To see and examine them you would not think of guessing the price to be less than \$10.00, \$15.00 or \$20.00. They are all copies of imported models and made of beautiful materials by expert milliners.

Picture Hats, New Turbans, New Tricorns, Side Roll Hats, Draped Velvet Hats, Fur Trimmed Hats, Fur Trimmed Turbans.
Choice \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00

An Extraordinary Special Offering of Genuine Silk Velvet Hats. Underpriced Monday Only

Lyons & Salts Velvet Shapes

\$1.85

Sailors Tricorns Turbans Pokes

The values are wonderful. Be here early, as certain styles are limited.



Included in this sale are high-grade Hats guaranteed value to \$4.50.

Monday, 9 to 12 Noon
36-inch Longcloth 59c

—Priced by the bolt. Soft, cham-ois-finished English longcloth for all uses. Perfect quality. No phone orders. Limit two bolts.

59c Table Damask 43c

—64 inches wide, medium weight. Satin finished, mercerized damask, for general use. Neat, new patterns. Extra special.

\$1 Hemmed Napkins, 75c Döz.

—18x18-inch size, hemmed, ready for use. Splendid weight for service. Satin finished. Neat patterns.

\$1 Linen Damask 88c

—Monday only. An extra heavy quality, all pure linen, German damask—silver bleached, 72 inches wide. A service-giving damask of unusual merit. Special, 88c yard.

\$1.25 Bed Spreads \$1.05

—Extra large, 76x86-inch size, and extra heavy weight. Plain hemmed edges. Neat crocheted Marseilles patterns.

\$2.50 Spreads . . . \$1.69 \$4.50 Spreads . . . \$3.48
\$3.50 Spreads . . . \$2.69 \$5.00 Spreads . . . \$3.98
\$4.00 Spreads . . . \$2.98 \$6.00 Spreads . . . \$4.19



Sincerity of Purpose,—Fidelity to Detail,—Distinction of Design,—
—Are Revealed in This Handsome, New Pattern
10-Piece Jacobean Dining Suite, \$185.00

Offered as an Extra Special Monday Feature, at For the Suite

—One of the best designs among the many new Suites that have come into this department the past two weeks. Distinctively designed and handsomely finished. An altogether desirable suite, and small priced, for value offered, at \$185. Separate pieces may be had at the following prices:

—Buffet, 60 inches wide, \$50. —Extension Table, 54-inch top, extends to 8 feet long, non-dividing Pillar, \$35.
—China Cabinet, 47 inches wide, \$35. —Side and 1 Arm Chair, \$40.
—Side Table, 44 inches wide, \$25. —10-Piece Suite, complete, \$185.

The Household Club Plan enables you to purchase this suite on easy terms.

7 Spools Coats' Cotton Thread 25c

—Monday only; no phone orders. Limit 7 spools. All numbers, white and black.

2 dozen Snap Fasteners. 5c
100 Collar Bands. 5c
10 yards Lingerie Braid. 5c
12 yards Bias Seam Tape. 5c
20 pound cans Talcum. 9c
12 dozen Pearl Buttons. 5c
100 Pearl Buttons. 5c
3 dozen Safety Pins. 5c
6 packages Wire Hair Pins 5c

\$4 Feather Ruffs, \$2.98

FASHION'S choicest neckwear novelty—at a specially reduced price—for Monday. We ordered a quantity, and induced the maker to lower his cost price. You will benefit. —Full size, fluffy ruffs—just like the picture. In natural and white—white and black—black and white—all white, and—all black. Silk tassel trimmed. See them elsewhere at \$4.00—buy these, Monday, at \$2.98.



Women Are Marveling at the Value Represented in These New Fall Suits, Marked \$25.00

They rival suits shown by other concerns at \$35, \$40 and even \$50

MIND you, we are not saying these are \$50 suits, nor even \$35 suits. They are simply Extraordinarily Good Suits at \$25. But—"styles" are the same as depicted in many suits at \$35, \$40 and even \$50. Materials are as good as you'll find in the average \$35 suit, and the tailoring is impeccable.

—Linings are guaranteed, yarn-dyed satins, and findings and trimmings are the best that can be used.
—We are very enthusiastic about these \$25 suits—for we know that equal values—as good looking styles—are not to be had in Atlanta, elsewhere, at \$25.

—The best makers in the East have lent their co-operation to aid us in pushing J. M. High ready-to-wear supremacy still further to the front.
—Every new style feature of the Fall season is shown in a model here at \$25. Every desirable fabric you can name is shown—in every wanted color. We've sizes to fit every figure, and trimming types to gratify every taste.

Handsome Fur Trimmed Suits, at \$19.75

—Choice styles, of desired fabrics, in all the newer shades.

Others at \$22.50, \$27.50, \$29.75, \$35 and up to \$65

For Monday—We've Arranged a Special Sale of
Silk Poplin Dresses \$10.00 Kinds
Crepe de Chine Dresses \$7.95
Wool Serge Dresses \$7.95

A SPECIAL lot—just in by express from a leading New York maker, and offered as an extra special advertising feature for Monday. New dresses, in the newest Fall styles, showing various attractive features. Styles are too many and space too meager to permit description. Each one is splendidly desirable—and an unusual value at this special Monday price, \$7.95.



Tailored Coat Suits--- For Growing Girls

12-15-17 and 18-year sizes. **\$12.50 UP** Second Floor
BETTER STYLES cannot be found—nor greater value—elsewhere than is embodied in our collections of suits for growing girls.
—Smart, natty styles that represent the utmost in tailoring and merchandise worth. Each coat is lined with guaranteed, yarn-dyed satin.
—The picture is an exact reproduction of one clever model, at \$12.50. Various in novelty, worsteds, in new shades.
—Particularly notable are velvet and fur-trimmed suits at \$14.75 and \$19.50.
—We're models here to please every fancy, and check full of value at their marked prices—\$12.50, \$14.75, \$17.50, \$19.75, \$22.50 to \$29.75.

New Coats for Children
2 to 10-year sizes. Special **\$4.95 and \$5.95**

—A maker sent us these coats by express Saturday, stating that they were made from bolt-ends of fabrics used in the making of much better coats. The short-ends cost him less than full pieces, and he has quoted a price that enables us to offer you unusual values at \$4.95 and \$5.95.
—Handsomely styled coats of mannish and "sports" persuasion. Various of

VELVET—CORDUROY—PLUSH
CHINCHILLA—ZIBELINE—MIXTURES
—In blue, brown and gray mixtures, and black.
—Each coat perfectly tailored, and great values at \$4.95 and \$5.95.



Charge Purchases
the balance of September will be rendered on October statements, payable in November.

Blankets \$5.00 Kinds, \$3.98

—Just 15 pairs to be sold. Larger, 60x80-inch size, closely woven, short-napp finish. Medium weight, for comfort. Splendid \$5.00 values. Extra special, Monday, \$3.98.

\$6.00 Kinds, \$4.69

—Strictly all wool. White, and attractive plaids; 60x80-inch size. One of the best blanket values we've ever offered.

12½c Cretonne, 10c
—New patterns, showing many different color combinations. An ideal weight for laundry bags, box covers, draperies and scores of uses. Perfect quality. Extra special, Monday, 10c. —First Floor.

LIVING BREATHING HIEROGLYPHIC



Newest Wonderful Russian
Dancer Is a
Reincarnation
From the
Days of
Ptolemy,
When She Was
an Egyptian
Priestess.



A THOUSAND from throats sung rousand midnight to New York. A thousand times repeated, the message vibrated, lingered, blended in a tangled ribbon of sound; it fluttered along Broadway, threading in and out of muffled doors, and down the sidewalks. It penetrated the Gaymarr Restaurant and the Nights dropped, so revelers sat round tables in pools of shadow. The orchestra stopped on a crashing chord before to begin to play a humming monotone; a waiter came to the bar and the house was going to dance.

She glided across the stage, her white robe billowing. Almost disappointing to those who hadn't seen her before: a little too slender, with dark, plain face and lips that never smiled. Yet she was very graceful; she seemed part of the droning

Time rolled back like a curtain. The stars hung low like luminous butterflies. A wind came out of the south, bearing a hint of far-flung spaces. Was sandalwood spicing the air? And the muffled beating—that was the pulsing of the Night Song. Night and a white stone parapet against the sky and a weird strain weaving through the beating of tomtoms. And a dancer, like a spirit of expression, posturing on her white feet, telling of the miracle of Night's descent with her hands, her head, her wonderful lithe form. Egypt worshipped the

It was over. She was only the little Russian dancer—the spirit—too slender, with dark, plain face and lips that never smiled. But by her art they had lived in Egypt through the measure of a drowning song.

YOU know the elusive feeling of having been before in a certain place under similar conditions? It settles on you almost any time—when you're

in a crowd; when you're alone; sometimes it seems brought about by the presence of certain persons; again it's apparently the result of certain events. A tone of voice, a gesture—and you're puzzling over a half-memory. When did it happen before? Where? Did you dream that it happened?

The "memory" is explained variously. It's all but obliterated impression re-established by similarities of circumstance, struggling for expression; prenatal impression; a rift in the haze of the present which allows glimpses of previous existence. That last explanation is the one a little Russian girl made to herself when she first learned to dance and soon after she heard of such things as fatalism and reincarnation.

The dances of her own country came to her about as naturally as walking; pleasure and grief, mysticism, religious emotion—she expressed them all in rhythm and movement. Then she began to weave stories into her dancing, working out legends of her race.

About this time Lubovska, being sixteen years old, decided to marry. Domesticity lasted seven months; then her husband died. Being the widowed daughter of a Russian household isn't the most attractive life in the world. Besides the little dancer's art began to call again. So she started out to see the world. She worked her way through Russia to China and sailed rather aimlessly for South America. She found herself in the land of the Incas where the past hangs heavy. Her imagination was fired again; the elusive feeling of having been there before was awakened. She explored the country from corner to corner and her sense of bewilderment ceased to be fee-

cinating and became troublesome. Finally she decided that she'd arrive at no solution of her problem in this place where the problem was most insistent. So she sailed for Mexico.

on vases and pottery of the south. The effect was sensational. Porfirio Diaz invited her to his court at Chapultepec, and insisted that she remain there while she went on studying the prehistoric Indians.

It was quite by accident that she happened upon a story of ancient Egypt. Someone had presented the court with illustrations and literature on late expe-

walking in a sort of moonlight that was like liquid silver. Then, when I could see, I knew it was only the air clear and wonderful as crystal. All around me there were spaces, yellow red, rolling like the waves of the sea. And against the sky line were palm trees growing taller than any I had ever seen.

"I seemed to be walking slowly along a beaten roadway. Sometimes the wind caught up sand, fine and white as powder, and hurled it at me. And I knew I was walking along the boundary of Sahara.

"There was a palace of white marble at the end of my journey and silk covered couches and slaves and all the luxury of past ages. Princes were there, too, under the waving fans. And I danced for them—but as I'd never danced before. I was a priestess and my dance was the expression of joy, for one of them had returned from the war, victorious.

"When I awakened I knew it hadn't been an ordinary dream. It was memory stirring—stirring to expression through a sleep of thousands of years. I remembered other things, too. You see, I lived in the shadow of the Pyramids in the days of Menes, the first historical king of Egypt. I had seen, clearly, the events of yesterday, the events of my life there. I was the dancer in his court—the one who expressed the 'Mourning Dance' when death visited the household and the 'Dance of Joy' when victory or celebration was upon the land. Every gesture meant something then; the manner of holding the hands, the movements of the arms—everything was a definite expression.

"I'm trying to do those dances over again now for the benefit of a materialistic age. Not sensation, but education, is my aim. I feel as though I'm doing something for the glory of my home—Egypt, you know—when I do those dances now."

As An Exponent of the "Mourning Dance"
Photos © by Underwood and Underwood.

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Daily and Sunday, carried delivery, 12 cents weekly. Single copies on the streets and at newsstands, 5 cents.

Charges for remainder of month go on October bills--payable November first.



New veilings

Our veiling department is rapidly filling up with novelties. New veilings are springing rapidly into favor, such as the lately introduced scroll veils in great variety; also the new hexagon and octagon meshes, both in plain and chenille dot effects. Priced from 25c to \$1.50 yard.

KEELY COMPANY

Chatteau gloves

This famous glove has set the town agog; full size assortment, the large range of colors, the perfect fitting, perfectly made features of this glove has made it the desired of all good dressers. Monday we show 250 dozens just landed of these famous gloves. Gloves of like character retail at \$2.25 pair; our price \$1.50.



We control this market for the most wanted plaid silks

Popular velvets

We knew that velvets would be popular. We knew that velvets would be scarce. We prepared for this unprecedented velvet season, and are now ready with the largest assortment of pile fabrics that we have ever shown. In fact, we honestly believe that this is the only store hereabouts in which you can find a complete assortment of much wanted pile fabrics. This includes:

--40-in. high pile costume velvets	\$5.00
--40-in. black chiffon velvets; yard	\$4.50
--40-in. erect pile coating velvets	\$3.00
--44-in. fast pile black velveteens	\$2.50
--32-in. hollow cut velvet cords	\$1.00
--32-in. Linden costume velveteens	\$2.50
--20-in. millinery velvets, very soft	\$1.25

The largest and most comprehensive showing in the state, of New fall silk fabrics

For years we have specialized on silks, and in all of our experience as silk sellers we have never gathered together in any one collection such an assortment of much wanted silks as we are enabled to show you tomorrow morning. Of course, to accomplish this, our plans must have been laid long ago. We had the pre-science to forecast the popular fabric wants and the nerve to buy largely months ahead. We now are maintaining the high standard and have added many novelties unobtainable elsewhere.

--36-in. monotone plaid grosgrains, greatest novelty of the season	\$2.50
--36-in. taffeta plaid monotones, in the stylish broadcloth taste, yard	\$2.00
--36-in. messaline plaids, in popular greens and blues, bright overplaids	\$2.00
--26-in. Louvine plaids, useful for combination dresses of serge and silk	\$1.00
--36-in. taffetas, two-toned ribbon striped effects now so popular	\$1.75
--36-in. Pekin stripe satin taffetas, in the much wanted cloth shades, yard	\$1.75
--36-in. black and colored Ottomans, with broad Pekin self stripe for costumes	\$2.00
--40-in. gros de Londres, in black and colors, with broad satin stripe	\$2.00
--40-in. satin stripe faille, the scarcest novelty of the season, yard	\$3.00
--36-in. black checks, two-toned satin, twilled; for handsome costumes, yard	\$2.00

New furs

We have always been recognized as the furriers of this section. As such, let us seriously advise you that this is the opportune time for the purchase of furs. In the nature of things, furs are bound to advance, and our present prices are fully one-fourth less than you would see them again. Our orders were placed for these before the scarcity of dyes created such alarming conditions.

--charming new blue fox sets	\$100.00
--bright red fox sets	\$85.00
--Eastern mink, with watermelon muff	\$75.00
--dark mink, with barrel muff	\$65.00
--real black lynx sets	\$75.00
--pure white fox sets, fancy muffs	\$100.00
--pointed fox sets	\$135.00
--black fox sets, lustrous	\$70.00



Many luxurious suit creations ready tomorrow

A prodigal display of new styles, and a liberal assortment of qualities will be found in the showing here tomorrow. The modes are so diversified, and there is such a versatility of designs, that every woman can find among these new suits something for her individual taste. Every woman of good taste, no matter how small her purse, can find here just the suit she wants. Luxurious suit creations, ready in every style. Every one fascinatingly smart, every one decidedly modish. Handsomely tailored, beautifully trimmed, they appeal at once to the eye of the fastidious.

The materials are club serges, gabardines, poplins, whipcords, fine cloths.

The colors are field mouse, mole, plum, dark greens, prunes, as well as rich blacks and every good shade of blue.

The coats show every new mode in a variety of lengths, some are short hip, plaited or braided on the side; longer effects in flare styles, falling in graceful folds; other modes are in box styles; others on semi-fitted lines; others are mannish sport coat styles.

You will be pleased with the new ideas in skirts. We call particular attention to the richness of the fabrics and the abundance of fur trimmings used in the embellishment of these suits. Quantities of them are fur trimmed with fur trimmed skirts; others are braid trimmed, others are embroidery trimmed, and yet others show all three in combination. These new suits ready tomorrow; priced at

\$19.75, \$25, \$29.75, \$35, \$37.50, \$50



New broadcloths

It is conceded that no fabric this season will be so popular; so much in demand, so hard to get, in all good colors, as broadcloth.

The dye situation has made it almost impossible to get broadcloths in proper shades, unless the orders were given at least a year ahead. This we have done, and tomorrow we produce the cloth for your inspection.

--54-in. costume twill backs; yard	\$1.00
--54-in. chiffon cloth, satin finish	\$1.50
--54-in. lustrous high finish cloth	\$2.00
--54-in. German suiting cloths; yard	\$2.50
--54-in. West of England broadcloths	\$3.00
--54-in. black costume cloths; yard	\$3.50
--54-in. superb cloth, all colors	\$3.50

Important news for the wide-awake shopper of wanted styles in New woolen dress fabrics

The dress goods sales launched here tomorrow will prove to be most attractive. They challenge your attention, first, because of their correctness in style; second, their completeness in variety; third, their charm in color tones; and fourth, their value as to price.

All wool and silk and wool fabrics, both in foreign and domestic weaves, will be shown here tomorrow in such great assortment that they will not fail to grip the attention of the shopper. You will be pleased to find the scarcest sorts, such as--

--50-in. imported wool plaids and Stripes, all wool in novelty designs, yard	\$1.50
--54-in. wool plaids and stripes in high novelty patterns, suiting styles	\$2.00
--36-in. tailor serge, soft finish for handsome dresses in scarcest shades	\$1.50
--54-in. imported suiting serges, best English make of superb quality	\$2.00
--50-in. English epingles, hard crepe surface, greatly in demand for suits	\$1.50
--44-in. gabardines, blacks and colors, superb quality, a popular fabric	\$1.00
--54-in. novelty coatings, chinilla surface in handsome plaids, very scarce	\$2.50
--44-in. epingles, popular quality, all new colors, greatly in demand	\$1.00
--52-in. gabardines in novelty wide wale, much in demand for coats, yard	\$1.50
--54-in. poplins, cord finish, proper weight for street suits, yard	\$1.50

Lace novelties

This season fashion is bountiful in her favors. She is most prodigal in the luxuriousness of style seen in fancy laces.

Fine lace nets with iridescent borders; all-over nets with glistening brilliants; dressy black or white nets with silver or gold borders; 2-tone ombre dress nets in 45-inch flounce widths.

Tomorrow we show such a collection of these that space at our disposal will not permit of a full description; but we have every good and charming conceit in fancy nets for vestees, for flounces, for full dresses, for evening dresses and demi-dress toilettes, ranging in price from

\$2.75 to \$13.50 yd.

200 novel ostrich feather boas--shown in neckwear section



Button boots

Our new stock of novelty boots ready Monday morning. We feature specially military heights, both in cloth and mat tops; leather Louis heels; welted and hand-turn soles, mat kid vamps, tipped and plain toes. Every size on every last.

\$3.50 to \$5.00



Silk hosiery

Our popular hosiery department shows entirely new lines of popular silk hosiery both in plain black and fancies. Special attention will be given to the sale of pure dye ingrain silk hose in all sizes; hemmed tops, reinforced heels and toes.

79c to \$2.25 pair



Next four days charges--treated as October purchases--payable November first

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Trunk and Bag Section
Fifth Floor



Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

Notice to Charge Customers
All further charges for this month go on your October account—payable November 1.

Silks in Fuller Display Monday

If Fashion has demanded a vogue for silks greater than ever before, she has also been gracious in favoring her devotees with a variety and loveliness little short of marvelous.

New Silks arrive almost daily, and we ask you to see the entire display Monday.

Beautiful new Pompadour Taffetas, both dark and light grounds, with brilliant-hued designs, at \$1.50 and \$1.75 yard.

Gros de Londres in all the new and popular color tones; 36 inches wide; \$1.75 yard.

Wonderful Chiffon Taffetas, in new and approved shades; 36 inches wide; \$1.50 yard.

Taffetas and Satins in rich, lovely plaids and stripes—self tones and contrasting colors. The new greens, pines, egg-plant, browns and blues; 36 inches wide; \$1.50 to \$2.25 yard.

Satins are coming into prominence and very soon will be in great demand for costumes—three piece suits and so on. Here are the new soft chiffon duchess gowns in all colors and white, at \$1.50 to \$2 yard.

Charmeuse in daytime and evening shades; \$2 yard.

Crepes Metcours, all shades; 40 inches wide; \$2 and \$2.50 yard.

Crepes de Chine, black, white and all colors; \$1.50 and \$2 yard.

SPECIAL--

Monday you may buy 40-inch Crepes de Chine at \$1.19 yard—the regular price is \$1.25 yard; excellent quality at that price.

Beautiful Chiffon Cloths, with heavy, broad stripes of charmeuse, an exquisite fabric for blouses and dresses; evening shades; double width; \$2.50 yard.

Georgette Crepes in very exceptional quality at \$1.75 yard.

New Dresses in the Fashion Salons

They are for street wear; smart and very appealing. They have new features you will enjoy seeing. We quote a few styles and sizes:

—A lovely dress of charmeuse, net and lace, in midnight blue, is embroidered in silver and gold, an effective flat sash falls to the left front; size 34; price \$35.

—A smart dress is developed of navy blue and gray taffeta, with white Georgette crepe collar; the skirt is very wide and is finished at bottom with a 3-inch band of silver fox fur; size 38; price \$45.

—A beautiful dress is fashioned of faille silk in field-mouse gray, with Puritan collar of Georgette crepe, finished with fillet lace; size 36; price \$29.50.

—Misses' Dress of Georgette crepe and faille, in dark hunter's green, effectively embroidered; size 16; price \$30.

—Handsome black dress of Georgette crepe and crepe meteor; size 42; price \$30.

New Blouses of Charm and Beauty

They have just been opened up in the Blouse Store and are sure to go out very quickly by reason of their tempting style and very moderate price.

Of Georgette Crepe, beautifully embroidered in small designs; in white and flesh; long sleeves; price \$4.50.

White Georgette Crepe Blouses, hemstitched and effectively tucked; priced at \$6.75.

Chiffon-and-lace Blouses, cafe au lait shade, with trimming of green, brown or blue chiffon; price \$8.50.

—Fourth Floor.



Standard Patterns and Publications.

Sterling Silver

Friendship Links are the fad and the fastest selling novelty in the jewelry world. Friendship links make a beautiful and practical bracelet. We want you to see the latest and best friendship link to be had that we sell at **25c**
Initials engraved free.

Leather Bags

We're proud of

We are full of enthusiasm about our leather bags, and we want you to see them, as we feel confident you will find that same enthusiasm we do when you see these unusual bags.
Prices..... \$1.00 to \$7.00

Kodakers

If you want the best results bring us your roll films; free development with order for prints. Fresh stock of films always on hand. See our Cameras and Supplies.

Special Sale

COMMUNITY PAR PLATE

Silverware

Bridal Wreath Pattern made by Oneida Community Silver Co.

6 Dinner Knives	\$1.59
6 Dessert Knives	1.49
6 Salad Forks	1.49
6 Teaspoons	.63
6 Dessert Spoons	1.15
Berry Spoon	.89
Cream Ladle	.59
Gravy Ladle	.49
Butter Knife	.25
Sugar Spoon	.25

35c Laces at 19c yard

A Special Offer for Monday

And one that not many women will want to miss. Beautiful Laces for trimming lingerie and crepe de chine garments. Valenciennes, round threads and filets; matched sets, edges, insertions and beadings—a few odd edges—1 to 4 1/2 inches wide. Values to 35c, at 19c yard.

Net Top Laces at 15c Special

New Net top trimming Laces, also a few shadow effects; white, cream and ecru; 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches wide.

Veilings Up to 40c at 25c yard

They are all new and correct in style: Hexagon, diamond meshes, plain hairline or dotted, also border styles; black and fashionable colors. Regularly priced up to 40c—you may buy them Monday at 25c yard.

—First Floor.

New Dress Cottons

Silk-and-Cotton Crepes de Chine, pretty figures, in black and colors; 39c yard.

Paris Foulards, popular dress fabric; highly mercerized; in small pleasing silk foulard designs; all wanted colors; 25c yd.

36-inch "Economy" Silk—a silk-and-cotton mixed fabric for dresses; in flesh, pink, sky, Copen, navy, cream and black; 35c yard.

Wash Suitings—27-inch Durbar Cloth; mercerized Poplins; Pongees, in good assortment of autumn colors; 25c yard.

36-inch Middy Blouse Twill; 12 1/2c yd. Best grade white galathea; 15c yard.

Double weight Outing Cloths, fleeced both sides; for bath Robes; 25c yard.

Handkerchief Specials!

FOR WOMEN

Very dainty crepe de chine Handkerchiefs in pink, sky, Nile, yellow and lavender. Also white center with colored hem borders; 25c each.

Chiffon gauze Handkerchiefs, white center with pastel tinted borders; new and very popular; 15c each.

Women's plain, all-linen Handkerchiefs, 5c and 10c each. They have just come—some customers are waiting for them.

MEN'S

All-linen Handkerchiefs with initial; 15c each.

—First Floor.

We have just added Centemeri Gloves to our stock. Also sole Atlanta agents for Perrin's Gloves for women and children.

In the Choosing of Wedding Gifts

Many people are solving their wedding-gift problems—also birthday and anniversary gifts—these days in our China Department. It is truly a delightful place to visit. Then you are sure of finding the artistic and appropriate gift you seek. "Something different," people always say. That is what we show them.

We ask you to let us show you the beautiful things we have provided especially for wedding gifts.

(China Department, Downstairs Section.)

Good Household Specials For Monday

Table Damask—two good specials that women will not be slow to claim.

70-inch bleached Damask, all pure linen, substantial quality, assorted patterns:

Lengths of 2 1/2 yards for \$1.75.
Lengths of 3 yards for \$2.15.

Celebrated Maish Comforts, 72x84-inch size; filled with soft, laminated cotton; fine silkoline cover, fancy both sides; \$3 each.

Plaid Wool Blankets—double bed size, special value at \$4.50 pair.

Plaid Wool Blankets in assorted colors; \$5 pair.
12-4 all pure Wool Plaid Blankets; beautiful quality, at \$7.00 pair.

—Second Floor.

Beacon Wrapper Blankets

The new 1015 designs and color combinations are specially pleasing. The fast color quality of Beacons is particularly appreciable.

BEACON ROBE BLANKETS are warm, light and durable. They meet the demands of every man or woman who is fastidious about negligence apparel.

With each Blanket comes cord and tassel to match. Two grades: \$2.75 and \$3.50.

—Second Floor.

Wooltex Suits Are Irresistible This Season

That Fifth Thing That Sells the Suit.

Four things go into all suits—fabrics, design, trimmings and workmanship.

These four and one more go into Wooltex suits.

The fifth thing is unusual.

It is "Know How."

It characterizes all Wooltex suits.

It is there. You see it. The woman sees it. It sells the suit. It makes the purchaser enjoy the wearing of the garment. It brings the comment of satisfaction at the end. And that's what makes repeat business on Wooltex.

"Know How" means the correct interpretation of current style. It includes fit, hang, snap, silhouette and all the other subtle, intangible things that attract.

"Know How" is only one of the characteristics of Wooltex suits. Honesty of materials and workmanship is another. Variety in design, fabrics and colors is another. Style precision, with good sense, is another.

Buy Wooltex Suits Monday

\$25 to \$50

—Fourth Floor.

Expert Fittings of Bien Jolie Corsets Again This Week

Bien Jolie Grecian-Treco Corsets are the ideal combination of authoritative style and scientific proportion. They are superb in structure—the Grecian-Treco fabric being notable for its wonderful power of moulding the form with perfect comfort to the wearer. You can launder a Bien Jolie without removing the famous "Walohn" boning—and so prolong its life threefold.

MRS. MILLER.

An expert Corsetiere, will be in our Corset Store again this week to give you instructions and fit you in Bien Jolie Corsets.



—Third Floor.

A Visit to Our Sewing Machine Department Will Please You

GREAT SALE OF HIGH-GRADE SEWING MACHINES NOW IN PROGRESS

The "Standard" Rotary Is the Best Machine Made

We have all styles, all types, and they cost less here. We can supply your every sewing want.

Reliable Guaranteed Models, ranging from

\$22.50 to \$60.00

We gladly arrange convenient terms as low as \$1.00 a week.

Every woman should buy the best, when it comes to a sewing machine, something that is to last her a lifetime. Our reputation protects you, backed by factory guarantee. We always give BEST VALUE AT LOWEST PRICES. You save the Agents' and Collectors' commissions.

Select Your New Machine Monday
DON'T PUT IT OFF

—First Floor.



These Are Great Days for Economy in the Downstairs Section See What Monday Offers!

Women's Fall Suits at \$12.50

If you wish a new, stylish, yet inexpensive, suit for autumn, these will meet your need exactly.

They have just come, are smart, good looking models, and you have several materials to select from. Whipcords, gabardines and cloths; plain tailored or trimmed.

Wonderful Suits, you'll agree, at this price—\$12.50.

—Downstairs Section.

A Quick Sale of Children's Coats at \$1.49

Does your little girl need a new coat for winter?

Monday is the day to buy it, and you must buy it early, for these good little coats will be claimed before noon, we think—they are so unusual at the price.

A Special Purchase: The Coats are new—have not been in the house a week.

There are chinchillas, zibelines, caraculs, mixed coatings, soft and warm—reds, grays, brown, mixtures and a few white.

Sizes: 2 to 6-year sizes.

For Older Girls, New Coats at \$1.98

The same remarkable values in new coats for girls of 6 to 14 years. Good, warm winter garments of zibeline and caracul—colors and black.

—Downstairs Section.

Economies for Housekeepers

69c Elmdale Sheets at 59c; 81x90-inch size.

Fearless Cases, 45x36-inch size; 12 1/2c each.

Good Luck Towels, 89c dozen; 18x13-inch sizes.

Good Turkish Bath Towels, 89c dozen.

72-inch Mercerized Table Damask; for Monday only at 50c yard.

18-inch Napkins to match, at 89c dozen.

—Downstairs Section.

New Victoria Shirting Madras Cloths in neat stripes, at 10c yard Monday—they are worth regularly 12 1/2c yard.

—Downstairs Section.

Armies Begin "Big Drive" Against Germans in West; Battle the Trenches Fronts With Russians

THIS IS LAST WEEK OF CITY CAMPAIGN

Candidates Are on Home Stretch and Indications Are That There Will Be Several Close Races.

This is the last week for the city campaign and the candidates for aldermen and councilmen are on the home stretch.

The election takes place next Thursday and the polls will open at 7 o'clock in the morning and close at 7 o'clock in the evening.

There are three aldermen, ten councilmen and a general manager for the waterworks department to be elected. There are nine contests in all.

The primary is known as the "White Primary," and any citizen who is "free white and twenty-one" can vote. Those nominated will be elected at the general city election to be held the first Wednesday in December and doubtless without opposition.

Registration for the Primary. There is a total registration for the election of 10,601, including 393 negroes.

The registration by wards is as follows:

White. Colored. Total.
First ward..... 420 218 638
Second ward..... 1,054 1,225 2,279
Third ward..... 1,691 1,400 3,091
Fourth ward..... 859 146 1,005
Fifth ward..... 814 17 831
Sixth ward..... 1,259 17 1,276
Seventh ward..... 1,048 1 1,049
Eighth ward..... 1,048 1 1,049
Ninth ward..... 1,095 5 1,100
Tenth ward..... 462 5 467

The polling places are as follows:

- First Ward—Corner Madison avenue and West Hunter street.
- Second Ward—90 South Pryor street.
- Third Ward—Corner East Hunter and Fraser streets.
- Fourth Ward—Precinct A, corner Highland avenue and North Boulevard; precinct B, Ponce de Leon avenue, near North Boulevard.
- Fifth Ward—Marble street, near Ponce de Leon avenue.
- Sixth Ward—Precinct A, Grand opera building; precinct B, Tabernacle church, near Ponce de Leon avenue.
- Seventh Ward—Precinct A, Gordon street, near Lee street; precinct B, Gordon street, near Lee street.
- Eighth Ward—Precinct A, Tenth and Hill streets; precinct B, Tenth and Hill streets.
- Ninth Ward—Precinct A, Greenwood street, near the bridge; precinct B, J. P. Wall's store, near Faith's crossing.
- Tenth Ward—Precinct A, Lee street, near Tucker & McMurtry's store; precinct B, Stewart avenue, near Masonic temple.

The candidates in the election. The candidates are as follows:

- For General Manager of the Waterworks—W. Zode Smith.
- For Alderman First Ward—J. R. Seawright.
- For Councilman First Ward—Charles Alverson.
- For Councilman Second Ward—J. L. Hale.
- For Councilman Third Ward—Fred Woodall, O. T. Camp and Ed L. Harwood.
- For Councilman Fourth Ward—A. W. Frazier and W. S. Dill.
- For Alderman Fifth Ward—J. D. Simpson, William E. Besser and C. H. Garretts.
- For Councilman Fifth Ward—C. A. Burton and Leonard Bell.
- For Councilman Sixth Ward—Dr. Ed. T. Minney and Thomas J. Lynch.
- For Councilman Seventh Ward—Sims L. Dallas and J. N. Landers.
- For Councilman Eighth Ward—Frank Reynolds.
- For Councilman Ninth Ward—J. L. Carpenter and E. E. Davidson.
- For Alderman Tenth Ward—G. D. Hannah and Nelson T. Pratt.
- For Councilman Tenth Ward—A. T. Peacock and Carl Dolvin.

JOHN M. PARKER IN RACE FOR LA. GOVERNORSHIP

New Orleans, September 25.—John M. Parker, of New Orleans, planter and cotton factor, intimate friend of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and leader of the progressive party in Louisiana, tonight announced his candidacy for governor. The election of state officers will take place next February.

Profitable Habit

When you have acquired the habit of shopping in The Constitution before shopping in the store, you'll find particularly on Saturday this plan one of profitable importance to you.

Atlanta's leading grocers and butchers present on page 2 of today's Constitution special prices on certain commodities whereby considerable may be saved.

Any day is a good day to read Constitution advertising, but those whose duty it is to pay for the table should never fail to read page 2 in The Saturday Constitution.

Governor Harris Announces He Will Include Prohibition in Extra Session Call; Five Other Matters Will Be Acted On

Measures to Be Submitted in Following Order: First, Appropriations; Second, Prohibition; Third, Western and Atlantic; Fourth, Cotton Warehouse Bill; Fifth, Revision of Game Laws; Sixth, Auto License Tax Law.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE SAYS SESSION SHOULD CLOSE WITHIN TWENTY DAYS

Formal Call for Extra Session Will Be Issued Monday or Tuesday, With November 1 Set as the Day for Convening—Expected Move for Revision of Rules of the House Will Precipitate Big Fight.

Governor Harris will issue his call for the extra session of the general assembly either Monday or Tuesday.

The call will stipulate that the general assembly in extra session shall consider six subjects, as follows:

- First—Appropriations, general, special and deficiency.
- Second—Prohibition.
- Third—Western and Atlantic railroad.
- Fourth—Revision of the state game laws for the protection of the shrimp and prawn industry of the coast counties.
- Fifth—Revision of the state automobile license tax law, forestalling the possibility of the supreme court handing down a decision in the case pending declaring the present law unconstitutional, and thereby leaving the state without an automobile license tax law.

HARRIS ISSUES STATEMENT

The governor issued a statement Saturday afternoon, stipulating the following measures which were included in his call for the general assembly to convene in extra session November 1.

With the enumeration of the matters for the consideration of the extra session, Governor Harris issued a statement in which he stated that he had been granted leave of absence, and that his departure on leave of absence would not be satisfactory.

From messages exchanged between Ambassador Penfield and the state department it is apparent that the Austrian government misunderstood the views of the United States.

It was intimated at first to Ambassador Penfield that the Austrian government might recall Dr. Dumba on leave of absence and might desire safe conduct for him.

Dr. Dumba himself telegraphed for such safe conduct a few days later, informing the state department that he had been granted leave of absence. No action was taken on his request, and it was forwarded to Ambassador Penfield.

Instructions sent to Mr. Penfield were to the effect that he was to be made clear that Dr. Dumba's usefulness as the Austrian ambassador to the United States has ceased and that, if given merely "leave of absence," he would nevertheless still remain accredited.

The right of a government to demand the recall of an ambassador because of his personal acts is unquestioned under international law, and, according to officials and the Austrian government persisted in refusing to recall Dr. Dumba, passports could be issued.

Later today state department officials said they had received no new communications from Vienna, but expected the situation would be satisfactorily disposed of shortly.

WILSON MAY NOT CALL EXTRA SENATE SESSION

Washington, September 25.—President Wilson probably will not call a special session of the senate. Administration officials said today he had not finally made up his mind, however.

Worsham Plans Campaign Against the Boll Weevil; "Big Drive" Begins Oct. 4



E. Lee Worsham, Georgia entomologist, has announced that he has prepared for one of the most sweeping and effective campaigns which has ever been waged against the boll weevil in any state.

Measures and measures heretofore have been merely preliminary to the "big drive," so to speak. The real campaign will be put under way October 4.

There is a reason for this campaign. The reason is given by the United States bureau of entomology, whose conservative estimate is that the damage of the boll weevil to Dixie amounts to not less than \$200,000,000.

Damage to Cotton Crop. Of this damage the bureau estimates that \$100,000,000 has been done to the cotton crop itself. The other \$100,000,000 of damage is to cotton seed and other by-product enterprises.

Until this fall Georgia was free from any of this burden imposed by the Mexican boll weevil. Georgia had not expected to have to face the pest for two years yet, anticipating that the bug would be exterminated.

Went to Chicago With Girl. Mendenhall denied that he had promised to marry his wife and marry the girl, with whom he is alleged to have had improper relations. He said the woman was a prostitute.

He admitted that the girl had accompanied him on a trip to Chicago. He said the woman was a prostitute and that he had paid her for her services.

He told of going with them on the four to take the old Green Springs. He said he was with them on the four to take the old Green Springs.

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Denies Killing Mrs. Eliot and Daughter—Admits Taking Girl to Chicago, Says Girl Died Shooting.

Clearwater, Fla., September 25.—Declaring that he had nothing to do with the death of Mrs. Beale Eliot and her daughter, Susie Eliot, who were killed on the old Green Springs road near here on the night of July 2, J. J. Mendenhall, defendant on a charge of murder in connection with the death of the two women, dramatically described the tragedy this afternoon when he sat on the stand in his own behalf.

Mendenhall admitted evidence up to the point where he arrived at the new Green Springs road. He supplied the missing link in the chain of circumstantial evidence by describing what took place between the time the car stopped until he was arrested at his home in Clearwater near midnight.

Mendenhall said that Mrs. Eliot took a revolver from his pocket and holding that she was tired of the things Mendenhall had been telling her mother, said she would end it all.

Mendenhall said he grasped both her wrists, the revolver was discharged and the bullet struck her in the head.

Mendenhall said he was standing by her when she failed to answer, the defendant said Mrs. Eliot swooned.

"I said to Stimpie, 'We must hurry to Tampa. We must get away from here.' I saw Stimpie go to the front of the car and he was carrying a hat full of money, throw it into the tunnel and light it."

Mendenhall said he demurred to set the first to the car, but that Stimpie said it was the only thing to do, as they could say the car exploded and the ladies were unable to escape from the car.

Mendenhall said he left the scene of the fire with Stimpie and left him just before getting in his brother-in-law's car, a few hundred yards from where the tragedy occurred.

Mendenhall explained his presence in old Green Springs road by saying that he went there for an unintended conference with Mrs. Eliot and her daughter, seeking a settlement of charges which he said Miss Eliot had threatened to bring against him in violating the Mann act.

The defendant, using a member of counsel for the defense, dramatically illustrated the manner he was holding Miss Eliot when the first shot was fired. He was standing directly in front of her with both hands raised. It was in this position the defendant said the four shots were fired.

Mendenhall denied that he had promised to marry his wife and marry the girl, with whom he is alleged to have had improper relations. He said the woman was a prostitute.

He admitted that the girl had accompanied him on a trip to Chicago. He said the woman was a prostitute and that he had paid her for her services.

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Terrific Bombardments Preceded the Advance of the Allied Infantry

Anglo-French Troops Engage the Germans in Hand-to-Hand Combats in Front of and in the Trenches—In Champagne French Take First Line of German Trenches and Are Still Advancing—British Troops Attacking at Several Points and British Warships Shelling German Positions on Belgian Coast—In the East, Russians Seem to Have Upper Hand Everywhere Except in the North.

London, September 25.—British and French troops have united in a far-reaching offensive movement against the German entrenchments on the western front. One of the most terrific bombardments of the war has preceded the advance of the infantry, who have engaged the Germans in hand-to-hand combats in front of and in the trenches.

The most important action probably has taken place in Champagne, where the French threw thousands of shells into the German trenches, shelters, blockhouses and batteries, and then began a fierce assault on the opposing lines between the Suippes and the Aisne rivers.

The extent of this assault is not recorded in the French official communication, which, however, declares that the first line of German positions on that front has been occupied and that the French are still making progress.

There has been particularly hard fighting also to the north of Arras, where the Anglo-French troops have gained a foothold at several points in the German lines.

BALKANS TURNED INTO ARMY CAMP BUT NO BLOWS YET

Bulgaria Declares She Is Preparing to Defend Her Rights and Intends No Aggressive Action.

GREAT DEVELOPMENTS SAID TO BE IMMINENT

Relief Caused in Greece by Order to Mobilize—Greek-Bulgar War Believed to Be Inevitable—Germany Is Very Bitter Against Rumania.

London, September 25.—The situation in the Balkans is developing considerable interest. The Bulgarian mobilization, as well as the Greek, is proceeding and Athens announces that King Constantine and Premier Venizelos have reached a complete agreement as to the course of Greece. This is understood in the Greek capital to provide for the maintenance of the status quo.

The latest advices respecting the Balkan situation would seem to indicate that Bulgaria is not yet ready to abandon her neutral attitude, although she intends that that neutrality shall be, like that of Holland and Switzerland, armed. A semi-official statement from Sofia says that Bulgaria has not the slightest aggressive intention, but is firmly resolved to defend her rights and independence.

Berlin dispatches say that both the Greek and Bulgarian mobilizations are considered there as measures to bring about armed neutrality, similar to that of Holland and Switzerland.

German newspapers express resentment at the attitude of Rumania, which is regarded as far from friendly to the central powers.

RECORDED AS CERTAIN. Athens, September 25.—(Via London.) King Constantine and Premier Venizelos, at a conference today, reached a complete agreement in regard to both the Greek and Bulgarian mobilizations.

43 PER CENT GAIN SHOWN IN CLEARINGS OVER WEEK IN 1914

Indicating the return to normal conditions, the clearing of Atlanta's bank clearings for the week ending September 25, at 43 per cent over the clearings for the corresponding week of last year, when the clearing was \$46 per cent.

Last week's clearings showed a total of \$1,212,125, as against \$844,374 for the corresponding week of last year. The clearing for the week ending September 25 showed a gain of \$367,751, or 43 per cent over the corresponding day of last year.

Continued on Page Two.

Weather Prophecy FAIR.

Washington Forecast: Georgia—Fair; Monday cloudy.

Lowest temperature..... 53

Normal temperature..... 70

Minimum temperature..... 53

Maximum temperature..... 70

Wind..... S.W.

Clouds..... Partly cloudy

Humidity..... 60

Barometer..... 30.0

Report from Various Stations.

SCIENCE AND NEAR-SCIENCE UP-TO-DATE

Variable Bodies Are Mismnamed and Their Rays Lost to Earth When Other Luminaries Pass, if Latest Theory Announced Proves True

IS THE secret of variable stars—the greatest unsolved problem of astronomy—to be revealed by an amateur astronomer of 19 years?

In a little second story observatory in Hyde Park Frederick C. Leonard, a student at the University of Chicago, is seeking the solution of this century-old puzzle. If he is as successful in this as he has been with other projects during his career as a seeker after knowledge for the sake of knowledge it is as good as solved.

The explanation of most variable stars, as offered by Leonard, is that they are caused by the passage of a smaller and less luminous body between the telescope and the star being observed. The brilliance of the more distant star is dimmed during the period of its partial eclipse, returning to its normal state after the passage of the smaller body. Because of this changing condition it is classed as a varying star.

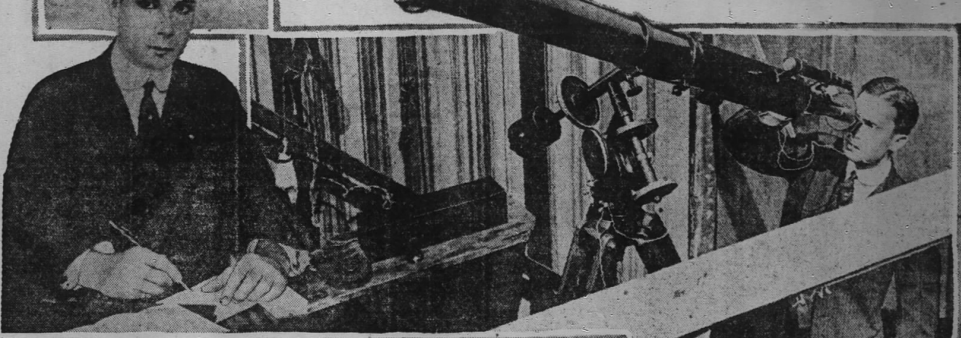
"This is not the only theory of variable stars, but it appears to be the most plausible solution of the problem presented by many of them," said Leonard when asked about this phase of his work. "It is probable that some stars of varying brilliance

are of the sort that are cooling, or dying out, and their actions are similar to those of a dying ember. On occasions they flare up with fresh fire, then slowly become dimmer.

"Close observation of certain of the variable stars reveals the fact that their changes come about at certain fixed periods. They are dimmed at regular intervals and resume their former brightness in an equally definite manner. These stars evidently are affected by the passage of a smaller and less brilliant body before them. "The dying out" stars are less regular in their variations and, as a consequence, their changes could not be brought about by the passage of another body before them. It seems much more probable that the changes are those of a cooling star."

Although Leonard is but 19 years old he is far from inexperienced in astronomy. Ever since the age of 7 he has been a student of the heavenly bodies. Beginning with the bits of astronomy that could be picked from a Webster's dictionary, he has pursued his subject through all the roads and byways of knowledge, as a student at the University of Chicago, as a founder of the Society for Practical Astronomy, as a member of the British Astronomical Association and as a member of several other scientific bodies.

Leonard was but 14 years old when he founded the Society for Practical Astronomy. The organization today boasts 108 members and publishes its own official organ. The Monthly Register of the Society for Practical Astronomy, of which



he is editor, finds its way into some of the most remote corners of the globe.

The observatory in which the young astronomer now works is of his own designing and is perched on the roof of his home. It is a structure of wood and canvas, and is equipped with a four-inch equatorial telescope and accessories that permit of photographic, micrometric and spectroscopic investigation.

As a scientist Leonard possesses all the prejudices of a scientist against a "mercenary use of his knowledge." His quest

for knowledge is solely for the purpose of increasing the sum of human wisdom. Astronomy, he admits, is the most impractical of the sciences, but at the same time the most interesting.

"It is unlikely that any astronomical discovery ever will have any important bearing upon the arts or the practical things of life," said he. "A man who enters the field of astronomy with the idea of earning a livelihood with it is doomed to disappointment. Its study is purely a search for knowledge for the sake of knowledge."

VARIABLE Stars of One Class, According to Frederick C. Leonard's Theory, Are Caused by the Passage of a Less Luminous Body Before the Star Being Observed, This Lessening Its Brilliance. To the Left Mr. Leonard Is Shown at His Desk.

Water Weed Proves Valuable

WATER hyacinth, which incumbers the lower Mekong and other waters of Cochinchina and Cambodia to such a degree that it has become a positive menace to navigation, may become prominent in the commercial world. Experiments have proved it to be a rival of rattan, while it can also be put to other uses.

The fiber produced at an experimental plant has been used in the manufacture of rope, twine, matting, paddy sacks, boxes and chairs, sofas, cradles and other articles of furniture. It has been mixed with silk to form a somewhat stiff but durable cloth. As soon as the plant is gathered it is stripped of leaves and passed through a fiber crusher until the fiber is completely separated from the pulp. The fiber is then gradually dried in the shade. When carefully treated it is strong, flexible and elastic.

Rope, textiles and furniture made of it, when treated with carbolic acid, become impervious to the ravages of the weather or of white ants and insects, so damaging to furniture in that locality. The chairs and sofas made of this fiber are incomparably more elastic and comfortable than those made of bamboo.

May Blot Out Whirlpool Rapids to Secure 2,000,000 Horse Power

PLANS have recently been submitted to a New York state commission which, it is claimed, will make the Niagara River the greatest power-producing river in the world. The plan also promises to place Niagara Falls on the map as a lake port.

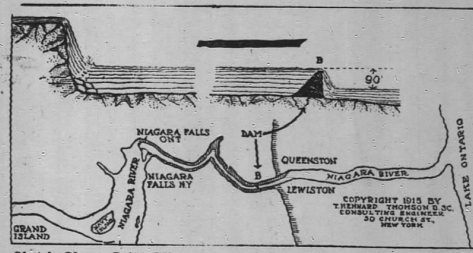
It is claimed that by the new scheme 2,000,000 electrical horse power will be obtained by damming the lower Niagara, a plan which, it is thought, will not mar the scenic grandeur of the famous falls.

The power development will be located not above the falls, where all the trouble has been centered, but a good six miles below. The falls of the river would have to be eliminated, but that is the sole loss which Niagara would suffer, and the power plants

above the falls would not be in any way affected.

The plan includes the erection of a colossal dam across the gorge, three-quarters of a mile south of Queenstown. The river is very narrow here and natural conditions offer the best possible opportunity for a dam of great strength. The dam would be at least ninety feet in height, a little less than one-third of the height of the steep banks of the gorge.

Such a dam would impound the waters of the river straight back to within about a mile of the falls. This would submerge the present Whirlpool Rapids, the Whirlpool and the entire lower rapids beneath a long, narrow lake. The lower end of this lake, pouring over the proposed dam, would create a smaller Niagara. The drop of the



Sketch Shows Point Where Proposed Dam Will be Located and Map of Niagara River.

river from the falls to Lewiston, seven miles below, is about 100 feet, providing at least for the development of 2,000,000 horse power.

The scheme also includes a ship canal to connect Lake Ontario with Lake Erie, a project which has been dreamed of for many years. It is claimed that it would

be feasible to place a lift lock at the foot of the proposed ninety-foot dam in the gorge, which would carry lake vessels up to the higher level from Lake Ontario. This would permit them to steam direct to the City of Niagara Falls.

Then at the foot of the falls themselves would be two enormous lift locks, one on

the American and one on the Canadian side of the cataract. The American lock would lift vessels up to the high bank. There they would find passage in a short ship canal to the upper reaches of the river and thence on to Buffalo and the great lakes.

On the Canadian side the lock would lift the vessels to the top of the first bluff. There a second lock would carry them to the higher level and thence by canal to the Welland Canal.

The scheme would cost about \$100,000,000.

Ideas Wanted For Submarines

SOME of the best thought of the naval engineering profession is now engaged in trying to unify the motive power of the submarine—that is, to do away with the oil engine and the battery-driven electric motor, and to substitute for it perhaps an ordinary boiler with oil fuel for running "soda boilers" for running submerged.

Many changes are afoot in submarine design, notably a more minute subdivision of the hull to withstand the maximum water pressure likely to be encountered; a change in the cross-sectional shape to get better results in the way of stability and ease of handling; and more room for storing fuel and air; the perfecting of the signaling apparatus for use under water; an increased power of offensive; some way of providing the boats with light armor and with light disappearing guns, and with two and three propellers.

Wage War to Win Camphor

THE camphor tree grows only in the most mountainous parts of Formosa, inhabited by head-hunting tribes, whom none of the successive invaders of the island have been able to subdue. These savages are quite alive to the value of the tree, and fiercely opposed to all attempts to get possession of the forests.

Since the Japanese took the island after their successful campaign against China in the '90s they have been carrying on a carefully conceived plan of gradual penetration. They make paths six feet in width through the virgin forests; every 120 yards stands a guardhouse, and every fourth or fifth guardhouse is a small fort, entrenched and defended by wire entanglements.

Telephonic intercommunication, machine guns, and all the resources of western military science are employed. In spite of these elaborate precautions, the loss among the camphor gatherers amounts to hundreds of lives annually.

Traveling Bag Life Preserver Latest Invention



Above is Shown the Bag Floating on the Surface of the Water. In the Lower Picture, the Owner Is Seen in the Bag Taking a Final Look Before Jumping Overboard.

NEWLY invented life preserver is to all outward appearances a traveling bag which, like other valises, carries shirts, razors, etc., but which, like no other valise, can, in case of emergency, be expanded into a lifebuoy union suit of waterproof trousers and coat, covering their owner through the most perilous seas.

The bag, life preserver, can be made to suit the purchaser as to shape, size and material. A brown waterproof cloth covers the bag, and the suit for the arms, legs and body is of the same material. The folds compactly into the bottom of the suitcase, leaving ample room for anything one wishes to carry. The body of the case is equipped with a window and two air valves which may be locked from the inside.

The side flippers or armholes may or may not be used, for they do not add or

detract from the buoyancy. The arms may, however, be used as a propeller. The bag when in the water need not be closed, for it will not sink.

The position of the occupant is one of perfect comfort, for he may stand upright, lean on the arms or rest on the back or sides without danger of tipping. Foot enough to last a number of days can be taken into the compartment. In short, it is an emergency hotel.

In case of accident to the outer covering there is an emergency air bag which will be blown up from the inside. In the bag one may remain in the water for from four to five days without danger of sinking or death by exposure. But in these days of the perfected wireless it is seldom more than a few hours before rescuers are on the scene after the sinking of a vessel.

Odd Facts From Foreign Lands

THE police of a city in Bohemia require managers of motion pictures to exhibit pictures of persons who are wanted for various crimes.

SPAIN has developed only about one-fifth of its coal lands, the area of which is nearly double that of France's and only one-third less than England's.

FRENCH inventor's process for telegraphing pictures uses a system of hollows and reliefs, the passage of stylus over which determines the intensity of the current transmitted.

THE Jordan is the world's most crooked river, wandering 213 miles to cover sixty.

THE dodo, a bird bigger than a turkey and too heavy to fly, as its wings were only rudimentary, was very common in

Mauritius when that island was discovered in 1644, but its flesh was so good to eat and it was so incapable of self-protection that within forty years it became extinct.

THE men and women of Lapland dress exactly alike—in tunics, leather breeches, wrinkled stockings and pointed shoes.

BUENOS AIRES does more shipping business than any other city of the western hemisphere with the exception of New York, and it now ranks eighth among the great ports of the world.

SALMON which had been recently caught, marked and returned to the water at Kintredwell, north of Broro, South-landshire, was caught again fifteen days afterward in the Aberdeenshire coast. The minimum distance covered by the fish was 140 miles, and it had lost one pound and a half in weight.

Paste Straw to Make Wood

INFORMATION has been made public in Lyons, France, concerning an artificial wood which, it is stated, will be of great value as a substitute for natural wood. The new product has been found, after several years of study and practical experiments, the most recent of which have given eminently satisfactory results.

The process consists in transforming straw into solid material having the resistance of oak. The straw, after being cut into small pieces, is reduced to paste by boiling, to which certain chemicals are added.

Edison's Newest Device

THOMAS A. EDISON has invented a machine that has been named the "tele-scribe." It combines the dictograph with a telephone-recording device. There is a small electric motor operated from the regular lighting circuit and driving at constant speed a revolving barrel that carries a phonograph cylinder and a micro-recorder that fits over the cylinder and is connected by wire with a telephone extension box.

To make a record of a telephone conversation it is necessary only to remove the receiver of the regular desk telephone from its hook and place it in the socket of the tele-scribe, take up a small receiver that is part of the tele-scribe and give a call to the exchange.

When the paste has been reduced to a homogeneous mass it is put into presses, and planks, beams, laths and molding of all sizes are readily made. The new material can be saved like natural wood. As a fuel it emits a bright flame and little smoke. It is further stated to be adaptable to the manufacture of match stems.

New Limbs of Powdered Bone

A NEW method of treating fractures has just been announced by Dr. H. J. Kauffmann of England. He dries and grinds to powder a piece of fresh bone, and this powder he mixes to the consistency of a paste with petroleum, and properly sterilizes the mixture. After the ends of the fractured bone have been brought into proper relations and the location ascertained by digital examination and X-ray, a syringe having a long needle is filled with the warmed bone mixture and the needle is inserted to the seat of the fracture, and as deeply as possible between the fractured ends.

The contents of the needle are then injected to the surface of the bone, when the injection must stop. This procedure may be repeated several times at different angles, thus filling the entire space between the fractured ends with the petroleum and bone cells, which act as a focus for the formation of new bone.

Entire Act, Gavotte (Gilet)
WEDNESDAY
 Special Broadway Success
 "Down in Bombay"

HOME WANTED BY A BABY

BY CLARE VICTOR DWIGGINS.



DOYLE AND LUDRUS LEADING BATTERS

Both Players Are Hitting at a .319 Clip—Tommy Long Drops to the Ninth Place.

Fred Ludrus, of the Phillies, who has been leading the batters in the National league for the past several weeks is now sharing the topmost rung with his fellow leader with Larry Doyle of McGraw's Giants. They are running neck and neck with averages of .319. Tommy Long fell down the list considerably during the past week and is now resting in ninth place. Players with averages better than .319 through the games of Wednesday, September 25, are:

Player-Club.	A.	B.	P.	P.C.
Doyle, N. H.	100	216	31	.319
Ludrus, Phila.	100	216	31	.319
Hudson, Phila.	100	216	31	.319
Griffith, Phila.	100	216	31	.319
Barney, Phila.	100	216	31	.319
Connelley, Phila.	100	216	31	.319
Morgan, N. Y.	100	216	31	.319
Miller, Phila.	100	216	31	.319
Wagner, Phila.	100	216	31	.319
Barney, Phila.	100	216	31	.319
Connelley, Phila.	100	216	31	.319
Morgan, N. Y.	100	216	31	.319
Miller, Phila.	100	216	31	.319
Wagner, Phila.	100	216	31	.319

Engagement Brought on War. (From The Boston Transcript.) She (bitterly) "Our married life has been a long series of battles, beginning with our wedding day. You and I have been at war ever since."

Prices on Advertised Brands of Whiskey SLASHED

For thirty days only we offer the following brands at cut prices, as we must reduce our stock:

- FOUR ROSES, four full quarts \$5.00
- OLD FORESTER, four full quarts \$4.50
- OLD SARATOGA, four full quarts \$4.40
- LEWIS "66," four full quarts \$3.65
- MURRAY HILL, four full quarts \$3.65
- HARPER, four full quarts \$3.65
- SHAW'S MALT, four full quarts \$2.90
- CREAM OF KENTUCKY, four full quarts \$2.90
- BANNER RYE, made in Old Kentucky, a very choice whiskey, four full quarts \$3.65
- THREE FAVORITES, put up in fives, 4 bottles \$6.00

Bottled in Bond

MATHEWSON'S Standard Kentucky Whiskey, four full quarts \$2.55

Imported Goods

HAIG & HAIG SCOTCH, THREE STAR, in fives, 4 bottles \$5.00
HAIG & HAIG SCOTCH, FIVE STAR, in fives, 4 bottles \$7.00
GORDON'S DRY GIN, in fives, 4 bottles \$4.40

All the above prices express collect.

Overstocked on Old Corn Whiskey

Have too much old-time aged Corn Whiskey up in Kentucky in our United States Bonded Warehouse, and I must reduce our stock, because I need the money. As long as this old corn lasts—Blue Ridge, a good choice brand of old yellow corn, I will sell it at \$2.25 for four full quarts, express collect. First come, first served.

Yours sincerely,

Randolph Rose

PRESIDENT R. M. ROSE COMPANY.

Old Reliable Distillers, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"ASK THE REVENUE OFFICER."

Registered Distillery No. 33, Sixth District of Kentucky.

COUPON "H-3"

ROSE, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ship me.....

Name.....

Express Office.....

Post Office.....

R. F. D. or Street No..... State.....

Old McBrayer Whiskey

Bottled in Bond

An Old Fashioned Kentucky Whiskey

Mellowed by Age

Delicious and Nutritious

ORDER FROM

R. M. ROSE CO., General Distributors

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

4 Full Quarts \$5, Express Prepaid

"Ask the Revenue Officer"

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Braves 5, Pirates 2.

Pittsburgh, September 25.—Pittsburgh lost their last game at home today to Boston, 5 to 2. The game was a close one in the third inning, and was forced into a tie in the fourth. Tyler was also hit hard in the same inning, but was relieved by Hughes in time to stop scoring.

The Box Score.				
BOSTON	ab.	r.	h.	po.
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Pittsburgh				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Pittsburgh				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Pittsburgh				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Dodgers 8, Reds 4.

Cincinnati, September 25.—Brooklyn made 18 hits off three Cincinnati

"CITY OF KULTUR"

ROASTED BY COBB

Continued From Page Three.

ship over Boston. Of course, they all did their best against us in the game. In the last series we played in Cleveland on the way east five Clevelanders were in the box, and we were very hard on them. I don't think we had a chance to win that game.

The Box Score.				
BROOKLYN	ab.	r.	h.	po.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Cincinnati				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Cincinnati				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Cincinnati				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Phillies 5, Cubs 0.

Chicago, September 25.—Jim Leavelle, acting as relief pitcher, was wild and Philadelphia's double play, which

The Box Score.				
PHILADELPHIA	ab.	r.	h.	po.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Chicago				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Chicago				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Chicago				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Chicago				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Chicago				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Chicago				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Chicago				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Chicago				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

Chicago				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Doyle, N. H.	4	1	0	0
Ludrus, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Hudson, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Griffith, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Connelley, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Morgan, N. Y.	4	1	0	0
Miller, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Wagner, Phila.	4	1	0	0
Barney, Phila.	4	1	0	0

The Housekeeper's Council Table

A Page of Practical Talks On the Home,
Conducted by Dorothy Dolan

Artificial Flower, Glorified and Improved, Returns as Latest Fad



The Revived Artificial Flower Is Here Shown in the Many Forms Which Are Such Clever Imitations of Nature's Product That Only a Close Examination Will Detect Them.

DAME NATURE'S work shop has a rival. The gorgeous colorings of the rose and the gladiolus, the rich autumn yellows of the cypripediums, the browns and greens of the falling leaves have all been stolen and perpetuated in less perishable form by the nimble fingers of the native flower who have revived the craze for artificial flowers.

So expert have these nature plagiarists become that the home and the office, the church and the dinner table are likely to bloom this winter with all the luxuriant foliage of the hot house or the June garden even when the mercury is striding around the zero mark.

Years ago the craze for paper flowers was an institution which met the fate of similar fads. Recently it has been revived, but so improved and glorified that the dinner guest cannot possibly tell when he is sitting down to a prettily decorated banquet whether the crimson ranunculus acting as a centerpiece are those that nature made or a flawless imitation.

The resurrected artificial flower is a brilliant and dashing thing. It may fill the interior of a graceful wicker vase, the hollow of an ornate window box of marble or birch bark, or twine over the trellis of a cleverly arranged flower pot. Sometimes it blooms in lady's fur neck band and again disguised as an old-fashioned bouquet it nestles in her muff. More and more the debutante and the society belle are selecting the artificial bouquet for the dance or the wedding, as its freshness is not injured by the heat of crowded rooms.

You can buy any kind of rose from the dealer in artificial flowers. All of the favorites in red, pink, white and yellow are used in the decorative schemes which are seen everywhere. There is the rose in baskets, on a trellis, in a pot or a tub.

For large church or social affairs the artificial vines answer a number of purposes. Some have fruit clusters and others berries and others are simply colorful leaves. Beech branches, stored artificially in green, red or brown, are used mostly for large spaces and in strands or garlands.

Nothing is more effective in the decoration of a garden, porch or sun parlor than the boxes of marble or bark filled with flowers. The possibilities of the wicker basket are unlimited and it comes in all shapes and sizes as a receptacle for the real as well as the artificial blooms. Some are low, long and shallow, others tall and tapering and many are simply the round bowls with high arched handles.

Most of the materials used in the artificial flowers are paper and a special linen which is often treated with wax to give it a sort of natural bloom. There is much of nature's art, however, which still defies the clever fingers of the maker of artificial flowers. Many ferns and grasses, air plants and palms are treated chemically to keep their natural beauty alive and they are frequently colored as well.

Now Is the Season of the Harvest Moon When Comes Corn Roast's Call

By DAME CURTSEY.

OUR amusements are greatly governed by the season of the year, and right now the popular thing is a "corn roast." Of course they are not new, but there is something decidedly alluring in a moonlight night, a big bonfire, just the right crowd, and plenty of nice, sweet roasting ears, not forgetting sweet potatoes, bacon, coffee and the delicious sandwiches the girls know how to make.

Even the effete East is having corn roasts with the smartest of the smart set as host and hostess. Motor cars are often discarded and hayricks with four horses call for the guests. If a colored man who knows "just how" is available, he may be called upon to superintend the broiling of the bacon, roasting the potatoes and corn, and making the coffee; if not, the men of the party will be found quite capable. Banjos, guitars and the cushions from the wagon add to the enjoyment after the repast, then the affair usually winds up with an informal dance at the home of the hostess. These are delightfully informal affairs. Here is a list of sandwiches that the girls tell me are especially nice for such occasions. I cannot give the rules, but I am sure you will know how to go about making them, just from the names. They should be wrapped separately in waxed paper.

Stuffed olive and egg sandwich.
Olive and English walnut sandwich.
Pimento cheese sandwich. The pimento cheese comes in jars already prepared for use.
Sardine sandwich, made with mayonnaise dressing.
Minced ham and chicken sandwich.
Take a good supply of paper napkins and drinking cups.

An Aster Luncheon.
Asters in their prime are a most decorative flower for table use. An aster luncheon given last year was so pretty that I am sure a description will be very welcome to our readers.

As aster means a "star" the centerpiece was a star-shaped form made of tin; it was filled with delicate pink and lavender aster. Ribbons of pinkish lavender radiated to each place, where they were attached to star-shaped cards cut from lavender cardboard and the names were written in white ink. There was a corsage bouquet at each place with a long ivory headed pin. Pinkish lavender is a charming day-time color, but it does not light up well so the day was not too artificial light was used, not even candles. There was no attempt made to carry out the color scheme in the food, except candied violets were sprinkled over the top of the pineapple cake, which was served in tall glasses with pink lace paper doilies underneath; the plates were decorated in violets and the effect was lovely.

For diversion the hostess provided easy chairs, hammocks and cushions, a box of delicious candy, a bowl of lead tea made strong, with lemon and

pineapple juice, and then she proceeded to read aloud the most fascinating story entitled, "The Ladyship's Elephant." It was time to depart all too soon, and one of the guests facetiously remarked that "she was so glad the hostess 'aster,'" and very one was kind enough to forgive the horrible pun, as it voiced the sentiments of all present.

Questions and Answers.

Dear Dame Curtsey: I have a dear girl friend who is soon going away to college. I should like to give some sort of a farewell for her, but I am undecided as to what would be best. Do you think a luncheon with some of our other friends would be better than a party in the evening, or what do you suggest? I shall be very grateful for any suggestions that you may give. Would it be too much trouble for you to answer in the Sunday paper? Thank you.

M. E. H.

A luncheon with the girl's most intimate friends would be nice. I am sure for favors you can get cunning little suitcases or wee trunks. Perhaps you can get pennants of the school to which she is going and put up in the dining room. An evening party would also be enjoyable, as you could have more guests. You will have to decide which would be the best.

Reply to B. V. N.

How my heart aches for girls without homes and real mothers. I am so glad you have friends who are kind and want you with them and I am sure they fully understand how impossible it is for you to entertain. Would it be possible to arrange a picnic for them? You could prepare the luncheon at your sister's and all meet at some central place. This would be good fun.

Reply to D. D.

You sent me a stamped envelope with no address on it and your letter signed simply "D. D.," so you see how simply impossible it was for me to reply personally. I cannot tell you names or prices of "Etiquette," in this column, as it is not permissible to give such information. Having sent back your ring and terminated the engagement I would advise you to consider the matter closed. If the man does not choose to speak let it pass.

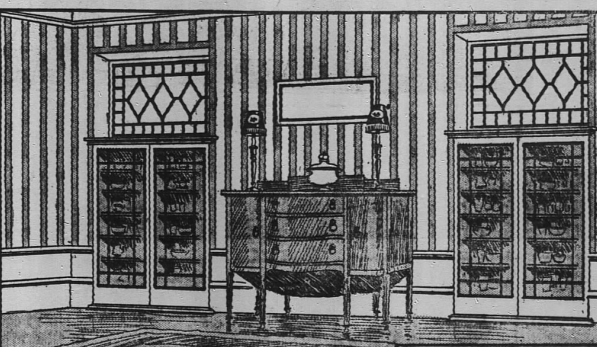
Time for a Luncheon.

Will you kindly state what hour is best for a formal luncheon and how does it differ from a breakfast?

Helen.

One o'clock or half after is the usual hour for a luncheon and is for a breakfast. Soup is served at the former and not at the latter, fruit being the first course.

FOR the small flat, a light, airy appearing dining-room is just the type which "wears" best. Yellow and white, rose and white, gray and white, are excellent color schemes. Care must be taken to have furniture which will be as compact as possible and yet fulfill the needs of your household.



necessary light on this side of the room. Many housekeepers are selecting square tables and some choose the oval, though I think a round table seats more people to better advantage than any other, especially if a small chair is used rather than one with a very wide seat, or with a high back. Much thought must be exercised to suit our belongings to the space we have for them.

By MME. MAISON.

IN A dining-room that has ceiling eight, eight and a half or even nine feet, a striped paper is very attractive, running to the chair rail of ivory enameled wood and up to the ceiling, which should be of plain ivory white. Yellow and white, rose and white, gray and white are all excellent, or stripes of two tones in any of the shades mentioned. Plain or figured draperies may be used, preferably the former with a touch of black, which is

now used with pleasing effect when carefully handled.

As many dining-rooms, especially in apartments, are rather small, great care must be taken to purchase furniture that will look as if it belonged in the spaces occupied. With this in mind, the dealers of late have been showing some very good reproductions built on small lines, which are just what we have been wanting for a long time. A charming arrangement is to have a sideboard of the desired style with a mirror over it framed either in dull gilt or silver and on either side built in cabinets for the best china and glassware. Over these close casement windows will give the

There is one style of sideboard that measures just four feet two inches in length and has a panel of natural cane in the back that matches the seats and backs of the chairs. There is a velvet-lined drawer for the flat silver and a roomy cupboard at each end. Do not make the mistake of overlooking a sideboard or serving table with a miscellaneous assortment of silver; put over very few pieces. A pair of candle sticks, a handsome coffee or tea service on a tray, or a bowl or basket for fruit is quite sufficient.

Latest Recipes for the Housewife

SALMON AND BROWN BREAD.

Cut the brown bread in thin slices. Flake one cupful of cold boiled salmon and mix it to a paste with one tablespoonful of mayonnaise dressing. Add more salt and cayenne if desired. Spread it on the bread, cover with a layer of chopped cucumber pickles, then another round of bread, press lightly, and arrange them in an overlapping circle around a few sprigs of parsley.

VEGETABLE SALAD.

The remains of cooked vegetables of almost every kind may be advantageously served as a salad. The vegetables should be sliced or minced according to their nature, seasoned with pepper and salt, and worked lightly together with oil and vinegar in the proportion of two tablespoonfuls of the former and one of the latter. Vegetable salads should be prepared an hour or two before they are wanted, so that the vegetables may become thoroughly impregnated with the sauce. By way of variety cold meat

boiled eggs, sliced beetroot, etc., may be used for garnish.

FLAVORING FOR SANDWICHES.
To beef sandwiches a thin slice of cucumber gives a nice flavor if judiciously seasoned with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Sliced tomatoes are another popular addition. Pickles of any kind, chopped fine and added to the filling, will be found suitable for veal or lamb. Celery goes well with chicken sandwiches. Only the very small heart is used, and this must be finely minced. Fish sandwiches may have anchovy sauce or a little chutney or capers pounded smooth.

RHUBARB AND ORANGE JAM.

Take five pounds of rhubarb, four and a half pounds of sugar, six oranges. Cut up the rhubarb, lay it out on a dish and sprinkle half the sugar over it. Pare the oranges very thinly, chop up half the rind, put with the rhubarb and sugar, leave this till the next day. Now place in a preserving pan with the rest of the sugar and the pulp of the oranges cut up small,

stir till it boils, then boil quickly for about one hour. If a better flavor is liked, the juice of some of the oranges may be tied in a muslin bag and boiled with the jam, or perhaps half an ounce or so of bitter almonds cut in strips may be preferred. The former are removed; the latter of course should be left in.

POTATO RCONES.

Mash boiled potatoes until quite smooth, adding a little salt; then knead out with flour to thickness required. Toast on a griddle, pricking with a fork to prevent blistering. They should be eaten with butter, pepper and salt.

If You Would Be Famed As Chef Look Well to Your Talent in Salads

BEFORE the summer slips into fall and your fresh fruits and vegetables are gone, make the most of them. This means more than to preserve them. Have plenty of fruits and vegetables on your table each meal. There is no better way to serve them than as salads. French women are extremely fond of salads because they know that salads are nutritious and wholesome and are not filling. It is not unusual to find a Parisian woman satisfying herself in the middle of the day with a fresh and delicious salad. A bit of toast and a small glass of wine. The salad is never omitted from the formal luncheon or dinner. Though the average French woman is a good cook and an economical one, she is especially proud of her salad dishes.

The French chef regards his skill as a cook by the excellence of his salads and the delicacy of his salads. In preparing a formal dinner or luncheon some unusually fine salad prepared with a master's stroke is his piece de resistance. He knows perfectly well that a salad cannot be made of a lot of miscellaneous materials. The salad dresser must have good materials to achieve success. When the materials are limited then his skill is shown in connecting a good salad from whatever is available.

In preparing salads remember it is variety in materials and in flavoring that gives taste to food. Salads of all kinds should be handled carefully. That is, they should not be put into shape by heavy pressure. They should be mixed by running the fork and the spoon down the sides of the mixing bowl and then gently tossing the salad with an upward movement, thus allowing it to mix as it falls back.

In mixing a plain lettuce or other green salad it is well to put the oil on first and then carefully toss the leaves about until all are covered in every part with a thin coating of the oil. Then add other ingredients and toss again.

Though most salads have plenty of lettuce leaves and olive oil, a good chef is careful not to accentuate these ingredients until the salad is deprived of its flavor. In using oil, have a good quality and use enough to cut the taste of the vinegar and other sharp condiments. The vinegar should also be fresh and not too sharp.

The amount of salt, pepper and mustard that are used depends largely on the nature of the salad and individual taste. It is well to mix the condiments together, stirring them well, and then pour them over the salad and mix the dressing with the salad by means of a large mixing spoon. When you are dining alone it is the easiest thing to serve the salad in a large bowl. For company it should always be served on individual plates. As a side dish you can serve toasted crackers, bread and butter sandwiches, Boston brown bread, nasturtium or herb sandwiches.

Some simple salad dishes are:

POTATO SALAD WITH MUSH.

ROOMS.—Slice cold, boiled potatoes fine and put in a dish. Cover with fresh mushrooms, steamed and minced, using also the liquor in which they are stewed. The liquid from minced pickles, chow chow or sweet pickles may be used if preferred to the mushrooms. The potatoes will be greatly improved by dropping a little oil on each piece and letting it be absorbed before putting on the cold place before serving.

PEAR SALAD.—Peel and slice or divide pears into sections lengthwise. Sprinkle fine sugar over them and add a little ginger syrup. Serve with a little cream.

FIG SALAD.—Quarter twenty-five ripe figs and put into a dairy bowl. As soon as you put them in pour over a cupful of brand strained honey. Let them stand on ice. When ready to serve pour over two cupfuls of rich cream.

CHIFFONADE SALAD.—It is a green salad, commonly of lettuce or cress, with a liberal sprinkling of cold minced vegetables over the top—best, carrots, string beans, chives or other herbs. A French dressing is usually preferred, though others are good with it.

FROZEN FRUIT SALADS.—The juice of nearly all our acid fruits can be slightly salted and sweetened, frozen and served as salads. When the first green apples come, nothing is better liked than a thin apple sauce frozen and served as a salad with lettuce and dressing.

ORANGE SALAD.—Cut rind of orange in the form of a basket with a handle. Remove the orange meat, cut in half-inch pieces and add to the meat of each orange one-fourth cupful of broken English walnut meats, one-half teaspoonful of white pepper, one-fourth cupful fresh grated coconut and one-half tablespoonful of sugar. Mix well and fill orange baskets with this salad. Serve on dairy plates.

CABBAGE SALAD.—One and one-half quarts of finely shaved cabbage, one pint of finely chopped celery, four hard-boiled eggs minced well, one and a half cupful of English walnuts, one cup of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of white pepper, one cupful of cider vinegar, and two cupfuls of very thick sweet cream. Stir the cream in after other ingredients have been thoroughly mixed.

CUCUMBER SALAD.—Peel and slice very thin five large cucumbers which are just turning yellow. Add a little salt and cook ten minutes. Pour into a colander to drain. Make a yellow dressing with four beaten eggs, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup ground nut meats, and the minced yolks of four hard-boiled eggs. Cook in a pan of water until thick. Cut up the whites of the four eggs and mix with cucumbers. Serve on lettuce and cover with yellow sauce.

THE ISSUES MORE FACTS

Murray Courthouse Case Further Complicated by Restraining Orders Against County Officials.

Chatsworth, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—News today that Judge A. W. Fite, recently reversed by the supreme court in the Murray county courthouse case, has issued three additional injunctions further complicating the matter, caused much surprise and considerable excitement here, where feelings had already been aroused by the imprisonment of the three county commissioners and the county attorney on a contempt charge growing out of the case. The restraining orders were issued at Chatsworth, Ga., and based upon petitions signed by citizens of Spring Place and Elton, former residents of Chatsworth, for the county seat.

Tax collector's role.
One of the orders is against the tax collector of Murray county, prohibiting him from collecting any part of the tax levied for courthouse purposes, another against the county treasurer to prevent that official from paying on attorney's fees for services rendered by County Attorney Jesse M. Sellers in the previous litigation growing out of the courthouse controversy, and a third against the county commissioners, D. H. Dunn, T. M. Hemphill and J. A. McGee, wherein the contractor is made a party defendant, setting forth substantially the same grounds embraced in the tax levy case now in the supreme court and not yet decided by that court.

The officials were served today at Chatsworth and the hearing set for October 6 as to whether or not the injunctions shall be made permanent. **Commissioners still jailed.**
The county commissioners and their attorney are still in jail, and unless released by the supreme court or by Judge Fite prior to October 6, will be unable to attend the hearing on the last named injunction suit. The contempt matter, however, is to be heard on October 6.

In reversing Judge Fite's injunction restraining the county commissioners from proceeding with the erection of the courthouse, the headnote of the supreme court's decision reads:
"The administration of county affairs county commissioners are vested with a broad and unrestricted discretion and no interference with such authority is justified by the supreme court's decision."

GOVERNOR WILL INCLUDE PROHIBITION IN THE CALL

Continued From Page One.

general appropriations bill disposed of before anything else. This would leave the track clear for a fight.

The fact that the appropriations bill is at the head of the list in the governor's call for the extra session does not necessarily mean that it will be the first to reach a vote in the general assembly.

This bill, as all other bills, must be referred to a committee and be recommended back to the assembly by the committee before it can be read the second and third time and be placed upon its passage. Therefore, if it should happen that the prohibition bill or other matters are recommended back from a committee before the appropriations bill they would precede this measure upon the calendar.

The question of what the committee may do also brings up another possibility which would be a fight on the part of the majority with the prohibition measures referred to a committee other than the temperance committee.

CHANGE OF RULES.

It seems highly probable, however, that there will be a very strenuous fight on the floor of the house before any matters of legislation ever come up. This fight will likely be precipitated on the first day of the session and will be for a change of the rules under which the minority held sway at the last session and adoption of the rules of the national house which put an effective end to the who-had-of-which-the-minority-would-hold-tenaciously-to-the-view-that-the-house-in-extra-session-is-working-under-the-same-rules-as-the-regular-session-and-that, therefore, a three-

Kraft's Last Concert Today; Sheldon to Play Next Sunday



C. A. Sheldon, Jr., new organist, and Edwin Arthur Kraft, who has resigned to take attractive new position.

Dr. Edwin Arthur Kraft, Atlanta city organist, plays his 76th and last free organ concert at the Auditorium Monday, September 27, at 8 o'clock. He will be the organist of Trinity cathedral, one of the most notable posts of his kind in America.

Charles A. Sheldon, Jr., of Atlanta, immediately succeeds Dr. Kraft as city organist by action of the Atlanta Music Festival association, of which Colonel W. L. Peel is president, and Mr. Sheldon will begin his free concert series, the first Sunday in October. Mr. Sheldon is a native Georgian, who has been organist at St. Luke's and has also been organist at the Jewish temple for about four years.

In addition to being a finished player, he has composed many pieces of organ music, a recent one of which was dedicated to Dr. Kraft and played for the first time at a free organ concert.

Dr. Kraft came to Atlanta in January, 1914, from Trinity cathedral, Cleveland, the same distinguished position.

fourth majority is necessary to change the rules of the house.

Any resolution to change the rules of the house would be referred to the rules committee by the speaker, upon which referendum there would be a fight by the majority, for the chances are that any resolution to change the rules would be rejected by the majority.

There is considerable discussion on the point of the motion touching the change of the rules or on a resolution presented upon the house in extra session being without effect.

There are authorities which hold that such action on the part of the house would be revolutionary and would require the assembly might enact.

The possibilities of impeachment proceedings have been mentioned, which would entirely lift the time limit from the session.

There are also other whippers of things to be doing early in the session which will furnish dynamics enough to keep things moving.

Taken all in all, there seems to be a bright prospect for a session of length.

GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.
The statement issued by Governor Harris Saturday is as follows:

September 25, 1915.
To the Public:

The call for the extraordinary session of the legislature will include the following subjects, and the proclamation convoking the session is as follows:

1. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the governor and lieutenant governor for four years.

2. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the supreme court for six years.

3. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the circuit courts for six years.

4. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the county courts for six years.

5. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the probate courts for six years.

6. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the juvenile courts for six years.

7. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the family courts for six years.

8. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the municipal courts for six years.

9. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the district courts for six years.

10. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the county courts for six years.

11. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the probate courts for six years.

12. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the juvenile courts for six years.

13. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the family courts for six years.

14. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the municipal courts for six years.

15. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the district courts for six years.

16. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the county courts for six years.

17. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the probate courts for six years.

18. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the juvenile courts for six years.

19. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the family courts for six years.

20. The amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the judges of the municipal courts for six years.

ATLANTA'S GIVEN CORDIAL INVITATION BY MILLEDGEVILLE

All Atlanta—attention!
Through a letter to Mayor James G. Woodward, the city of Milledgeville has extended to the citizens of Atlanta a cordial invitation to go upon the Georgia tour, which starts from Macon next Thursday, and be the guests of Milledgeville that night.

The invitation enumerates a number of things worth seeing in Milledgeville.

The letter is as follows:
Dear Mr. Mayor: The citizens of Milledgeville and Baldwin county invite the citizens of your town and county to join the Georgia tour on Thursday night, the 27th of September, and be the guests of Milledgeville that night.

The Georgia tour is the home of the largest things in the state, viz: 1. The Georgia State capitol, the largest institution of any kind in the state.

2. The Stevens Run pottery, the pioneer and largest manufactory of sewer pipe and fire brick in the state.

3. The Oconee River and the city of Milledgeville, the largest city in the building tile and drain pipe in the state.

4. The Georgia Military college, the largest and best prep school for boys in Georgia.

5. The largest dairy in Georgia.

6. The State Reformatory for Wayward Boys.

We will thank you to publish this invitation in your local paper, for Milledgeville is anxious to entertain a large delegation from your town and county Tuesday night.

Yours very truly,
EDWARD T. MILLIGAN,
CARL VINSON,
Committee.

BOND FOR CHEWING.

Hearing of Appeal for New Trial October 12.

Kera Cheewing, who was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to a term of fifteen years at the last term of the Georgia superior court for killing C. B. Bishop, at Scottsdale, has made bond in the amount of \$2,500.

Twelve citizens of the county went on the bond. Judge Smith will hear the appeal of Cheewing's lawyers for a new trial on October 12.

Ladybirds are of great service to the gardener by reason of their destruction of plant lice, among which they lay their eggs, and as the larva come to life they feed on the lice.

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"You must keep the door of your car closed," the recorder said to Hughes as he fined him \$2.75.

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"You must keep the door of your car closed," the recorder said to Hughes as he fined him \$2.75.

Turkish parents always beat their children on the soles of their feet.

Chaufeur Responsible
For Injuries if Door
Of Auto Is Left Open

If an auto driver leaves the door of his car open and it strikes a pedestrian it is reckless running of an auto, according to the ruling of Recorder Johnson Saturday afternoon in a case

against Paul Hughes, the driver of a jitney.

Hughes left the door of his car open and at the corner of Mitchell and Pryor streets it struck and injured Chas. Maynor, a youth of 16½, Davis street.

"You must keep the door of your car closed," the recorder said to Hughes as he fined him \$2.75.

Turkish parents always beat their children on the soles of their feet.

Chaufeur Responsible
For Injuries if Door
Of Auto Is Left Open

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Vol. 11, Pelicans 7.

Nashville, Tenn., September 25.—In a slugfest match Nashville took the second game of the series from New Orleans, 11 to 7. Baker's hitting featured.

The Box Score.

NEW ORLEANS—ab. r. h. po. a. e.					
Higgins, rf.	5	1	3	0	0
Callahan, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Thomas, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Stevenson, cf.	4	0	3	0	0
Caupus, 2b.	4	0	3	0	0
Hahn, 3b.	4	0	3	0	0
Deberry, c.	4	0	3	0	0
Smith, p.	3	0	3	0	0
xWeaver	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	7	24	0	0

xRan for Sylvester in eighth.

NASHVILLE—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Callahan, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Stark, ss.	5	1	3	0	0
Farmer, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Shawhan, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
Stark, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Street, c.	4	0	3	0	0
Kirk, p.	4	0	3	0	0
xKirkner	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	11	27	0	0

xRan for Schwartz in fifth and seventh.

New Orleans.....000 100 228—11
Nashville.....003 001 208—11
Summary—Two-base hits, Baker 2, Shawhan, Edmonson, Callahan, double plays, Relfly to Kaupus, Stevenson to Shawhan, left on base, New Orleans 5, Nashville 6; sacrifice bunts, Dodge, Stenhouse, Stark, Thomas, struck out, Krok hit by pitcher, by Krok (Thomas). Time 1:46. Umpires Keri and Williams.

Barons 6, Lookouts 1; Lookouts 3, Barons 2.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25.—Birmingham and Chattanooga broke even in the final games of the season here today, the visitors taking the first, 6 to 1, and the home team the second, 3 to 2. The visitors hit very hard in the first game, and profited by many Chattanooga errors. Sloan's muf of a bunt fly, which passed two to one score, gave the locals the second game.

The Box Score.

BIRMINGHAM—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Sloan, rf.	5	1	3	0	0
Mages, cf.	4	0	3	0	0
Marshall, 2b.	4	0	3	0	0
D. Clark, 1b.	4	0	3	0	0
Coomb, 3b.	4	0	3	0	0
Corle, lf.	4	0	3	0	0
Hale, ss.	4	0	3	0	0
Johnson, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Totals	32	6	21	0	0

CHATTANOOGA—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Pitt, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
Griff, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Hayes, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Harris, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Peters, c.	5	1	3	0	0
Merritt, rf.	5	1	3	0	0
McIntire, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Caveny, ss.	5	1	3	0	0
K. Clark, p.	5	1	3	0	0
Totals	45	12	21	0	0

Score by innings: 0-10 102-4

Birmingham.....010 102-4

Chattanooga.....000 000-1

(Seven innings by agreement.)

Summary—Stolen bases, Pitt, Harris, Hayes, double plays, Pitt to Harris, Hayes to Pitt, struck out, by Johnson 5, off K. Clark 1, hit batsmen, by K. Clark (Sloan). Time 1:15. Umpires, O'Leary and Chestnut.

SECOND GAME.

The Box Score.

BIRMINGHAM—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Sloan, rf.	5	1	3	0	0
Mages, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Marshall, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
D. Clark, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Coomb, 3b.	5	1	3	0	0
Corle, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Hale, ss.	5	1	3	0	0
Johnson, p.	5	1	3	0	0
Totals	45	12	21	0	0

CHATTANOOGA—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Pitt, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
Griff, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Hayes, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Harris, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Peters, c.	5	1	3	0	0
Merritt, rf.	5	1	3	0	0
McIntire, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Caveny, ss.	5	1	3	0	0
K. Clark, p.	5	1	3	0	0
Totals	45	12	21	0	0

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The Box Score.

BIRMINGHAM—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Sloan, rf.	5	1	3	0	0
Mages, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Marshall, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
D. Clark, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Coomb, 3b.	5	1	3	0	0
Corle, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Hale, ss.	5	1	3	0	0
Johnson, p.	5	1	3	0	0
Totals	45	12	21	0	0

CHATTANOOGA—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Pitt, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
Griff, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Hayes, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Harris, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Peters, c.	5	1	3	0	0
Merritt, rf.	5	1	3	0	0
McIntire, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Caveny, ss.	5	1	3	0	0
K. Clark, p.	5	1	3	0	0
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The Box Score.

BIRMINGHAM—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Sloan, rf.	5	1	3	0	0
Mages, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Marshall, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
D. Clark, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Coomb, 3b.	5	1	3	0	0
Corle, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Hale, ss.	5	1	3	0	0
Johnson, p.	5	1	3	0	0
Totals	45	12	21	0	0

CHATTANOOGA—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Pitt, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
Griff, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Hayes, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Harris, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Peters, c.	5	1	3	0	0
Merritt, rf.	5	1	3	0	0
McIntire, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Caveny, ss.	5	1	3	0	0
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Totals	45	12	21	0	0

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SECOND GAME.

The Box Score.

BIRMINGHAM—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Sloan, rf.	5	1	3	0	0
Mages, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Marshall, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
D. Clark, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Coomb, 3b.	5	1	3	0	0
Corle, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Hale, ss.	5	1	3	0	0
Johnson, p.	5	1	3	0	0
Totals	45	12	21	0	0

CHATTANOOGA—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Pitt, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
Griff, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Hayes, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Harris, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Peters, c.	5	1	3	0	0
Merritt, rf.	5	1	3	0	0
McIntire, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Caveny, ss.	5	1	3	0	0
K. Clark, p.	5	1	3	0	0
Totals	45	12	21	0	0

Score by innings: 0-10 102-4

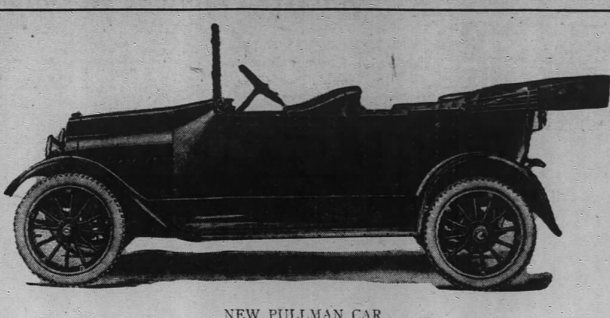
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Chattanooga.....000 000-1

(Seven innings by agreement.)

Summary—Stolen bases, Pitt, Harris, Hayes, double plays, Pitt to Harris, Hayes to Pitt, struck out, by Johnson 5, off K. Clark 1, hit batsmen, by K. Clark (Sloan). Time 1:15. Umpires, O'Leary and Chestnut.

DEALERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC OVER PULLMANS; SALES ARE AVERAGING OVER CARLOAD A DAY



NEW PULLMAN CAR.

That the excellence and many good points of the Pullman automobile are appreciated by the car buyers of the south, and that they are taking advantage of the opportunity offered them to secure a machine high in value, yet moderate in price, is amply evidenced by the superb record being made by the Pullman agency since it opened offices in this city less than three months ago.

For the past week or ten days the sales of this popular car have averaged more than a full carload a day, these

machines going to near-by dealers and being driven away from the showroom at 216 Peachtree street. These sales are recorded in addition to the daily orders which go out to dealers over the southern states and which are shipped direct from the factory. This record is considered remarkably, especially in view of the fact that this car has had representation in this section for only a very short time, and is highly gratifying to local as well as the factory management.

E. W. Van Dusen, wholesale manager in Atlanta, has just returned from a

business trip to northeast Georgia, where he declares the business conditions improving almost hourly, and where he made many new converts for the Pullman by the demonstrations and publicity given him.

One of the hardest tests on a road in the state is said to be at what is known as the "test hill" in or near the town of Marietta. A Pullman, from a standing start, has easily climbed this hill on "high," and adds that his trip from Atlanta was made in the time of three hours and twenty minutes without a change of gear.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Tigers Win Two.

Washington, September 25.—Detroit won both ends of a double-header here today, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2. Daulton was very effective in the first game. Detroit got but three hits all by Yeach. One was a double, and all were productive of runs—passes, errors and a hit batsman setting the stage for him.

In the second game Daulton and Harper were pounded. The Tigers getting fifteen hits, one a home run by Stange, with two men on.

FIRST GAME.

The Box Score.

DETROIT—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Yeach, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, 3b.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, c.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, p.	5	1	3	0	0
Totals	31	5	15	0	0

Score by innings: 0-10 101-0-3

Little Rock.....021 000-3

Summary—Two-base hits, Schmidt, Flick; stolen bases, McDowell, Burke, Baker, Murray, Downey, Baumgardner; sacrifice bunts, McDowell, Schmidt, McDowell, Covington, Ward; sacrifice fly, Hayes; double plays, Burke, Baumgardner; struck out, by Patterson 2, by Rose 1; bases on balls, Patterson 2, off Rose 1; hits, 15; Umpires, Rudderham and Breitenstein.

SECOND GAME.

The Box Score.

DETROIT—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Yeach, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, 3b.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, c.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, p.	5	1	3	0	0
Totals	31	5	15	0	0

Score by innings: 0-10 101-0-3

Little Rock.....021 000-3

Summary—Two-base hits, Schmidt, Flick; stolen bases, McDowell, Burke, Baker, Murray, Downey, Baumgardner; sacrifice bunts, McDowell, Schmidt, McDowell, Covington, Ward; sacrifice fly, Hayes; double plays, Burke, Baumgardner; struck out, by Patterson 2, by Rose 1; bases on balls, Patterson 2, off Rose 1; hits, 15; Umpires, Rudderham and Breitenstein.

SECOND GAME.

The Box Score.

DETROIT—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Yeach, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, 3b.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, c.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, p.	5	1	3	0	0
Totals	31	5	15	0	0

Score by innings: 0-10 101-0-3

Little Rock.....021 000-3

Summary—Two-base hits, Schmidt, Flick; stolen bases, McDowell, Burke, Baker, Murray, Downey, Baumgardner; sacrifice bunts, McDowell, Schmidt, McDowell, Covington, Ward; sacrifice fly, Hayes; double plays, Burke, Baumgardner; struck out, by Patterson 2, by Rose 1; bases on balls, Patterson 2, off Rose 1; hits, 15; Umpires, Rudderham and Breitenstein.

SECOND GAME.

The Box Score.

DETROIT—ab. r. h. po. a. e.

Yeach, 2b.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, 1b.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, lf.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, 3b.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, c.	5	1	3	0	0
Yeach, p.	5	1	3	0	0
Totals	31	5	15	0	0

Score by innings: 0-10 101-0-3

Little Rock.....021 000-3

Summary—Two-base hits, Schmidt, Flick; stolen bases, McDowell, Burke, Baker, Murray, Downey, Baumgardner; sacrifice bunts, McDowell, Schmidt, McDowell, Covington, Ward; sacrifice fly, Hayes; double plays, Burke, Baumgardner; struck out, by Patterson 2, by Rose 1; bases on balls, Patterson 2, off Rose 1; hits, 15; Umpires, Rudderham and Breitenstein.

SECOND GAME.

The Wet Weather Romance of the "Girl who was on the Square"



It Wasn't Mr. Reese Who Gave Mrs. Reese the Happy Title Printed on the Other Side of This Page—Oh, No! It Was the Man Who Wrote of Fond Memories and the Weather! Now There's a Divorce Suit and a Cross-Suit, With Mrs. Reese the First Aggressor.



Mrs. Effie Reese, Who Says Her Husband Had Too Much of an Eye for the Beauties of a Chorus. Mr. Reese Retaliates by Declaring His Wife's Eyes Were Not Blind to the Handsome Features of a Certain Artist.

Uncle Sam Says "This Weather" Was Wet!

THE "On the Square" letter from "Milton H. Trigg" to "My Dear Effie," written on the stationery of the Te-a-Kun-Kah Canoe Club of Rockford, Ill., is dated August 21, 1913.

One sentence of the missive reads: "This weather brings back some of our little times last year and makes me long to get back to 'Chi.'"

Naturally the question: "What kind of weather was 'this weather' that it should recall romance long since past?"

Uncle Sam answers that question by turning to the records of the Chicago weather office for the above date. He says the same weather prevailed over the greater part of Illinois.

Here is an extract from the record:

"Maximum temperature, 87; minimum, 73; mean for day, 80; precipitation, .11 inch; partly cloudy all day; lightning observed from the station at 7 p. m., followed by thunder."

Wet weather, of course.



French brier. Charles Wilbur Reese was wont to woo the fragrant weed when confronted with a vexing problem. And one named him in the face now.

Where was Effie Reese?

The perplexed husband, failing for the first time to find an answer in the oracle of smoke rings, laid aside his pipe and picked up a book. He would read until his wife put in an appearance, and then—well, he didn't know exactly what he would do. Ask for an explanation, of course, and— But the type danced before his eyes. He could not put the strange circumstance from his mind.

Where COULD his wife be?

"Movie" Mystery.

A short while later he heard footsteps. Tossing the book on a table Reese went to the front window and peered into the dark street. There in front of the apartment stood Mrs. Reese and a young woman friend—yes, and a man! Of that Reese was sure.

A key in the lock—enter Mrs. Reese.

"Effie!"

"Yes, Wilbur."

"Effie, where have you been so late?"

"Why, to a moving picture show."

"What theater?"

Mrs. Reese tried to think of the name, but couldn't—for a moment.

"Why, it was—let me see—yes, it was—the—"

"You are so cross, Wilbur, that it confuses me."

"Is that theater open all night?" asked Reese.

"What theater?"

Rain Brings Trouble.

"No, but you see I have on my new hat and champagne-colored shoes," replied the wife.

"It was raining and I didn't want to get them wet—so I waited in the 'L' station."

"That man—who was he?"

Emphatic denial on the part of Mrs. Reese that she had been in the company of any man.

"Good night, Effie."

"Good night, Wilbur."

That, in brief, was the opening chapter in the divorce court story. "Troubles of the Reese Domestics" or "The Girl Who Was Always on the Square." The why of the subtitle you will learn in subsequent chapters.

To go on with the story:

Reese, a Chicago theatrical man, says he was not quite satisfied with his wife's explanation on the night (or early morning) above mentioned, and so hired a private detective to "periscope" her movements.

"Soon afterward," declares Reese, "the detective came to the theater and told me to put on my hat and coat. 'Mrs. Reese,' he said, 'is in the company of a handsome-looking man.' I was dumfounded—couldn't believe it. You see, I had been hoping against hope that my suspicious wife grounds. But I went, and sure enough—well, I caught them spooning."

It was Mrs. Reese's next move in the domestic game of checkers. She filed suit for divorce, charging unfaithfulness, non-support and cruelty against her husband. Then Reese moved again. He filed a cross-bill, in which he alleged that two others had shared with him in the affections of his wife.

It is the court's next move, but in the meantime let us consider a bit of the evidence which promises to make the trial one of lively interest to the parties involved.

Is He a Pirate Bold?

In the vault of Michael Koch, attorney for Reese, are some letters which Reese says he found in his wife's dresser drawer soon after she had filed suit for divorce. Memories of "happy days" and "good old times together," of little trips in the enjoyable company of the girl "who was always on the square," are recalled in these missives. Some are signed "M. H. T." and others "Milton H. Trigg."

The reputed author of the letters is a designer and builder of mansions, and one time commodore of the Te-a-Kun-Kah Canoe Club of Rockford, Ill. He is a bachelor and central figure of Rockford social circles and is well known in Chicago. Trigg and C. O. Longbaugh, a Chicago

artist, are the men mentioned in the cross-bill. The latter is the alleged "handsome-looking" fellow found in the company of Mrs. Reese.

To return to the letters. One dated at Chicago on Nov. 25, 1912, seeks to explain why the writer did not meet "Effie" as per agreement.

My Dear Effie: Received your letter of Nov. 20, and was very much surprised to learn that you were at—drug store Wednesday night. When I returned from Rockford Mr. Longbaugh told me that he had made a date with you for me at 8:30 p. m. So on Wednesday night I went out there and waited from 8:25 to 8:50, but you didn't show up, so I thought perhaps you were not coming, inasmuch as I didn't call you up to confirm date.

One passage of this letter refers to Longbaugh in the familiar term of "Longy."

"It is a quadrangular affair instead of the conventional triangle of hearts," said Attorney Koch in exhibiting the letter. "Strangely enough, both men who find themselves entangled in the domestic affairs of the Reeses were aids to each other in their alleged clandestine associations with Mrs. Reese."

The writer of the above missive refers to "Effie's" letter of Nov. 20. In the dresser drawer where Reese says he found the Trigg letters he also ran across some which he declares are in the handwriting of his wife—copies, he believes, of those mailed to Trigg. One dated Nov. 20, 1912, reads as follows:

My Dear Mr. Trigg: Just a line to inform you of the way I feel in regards to your treatment of me.

Now, I don't know, but it seems to me I would not treat my friends as you seem to have occasion to do. (The letter seems unconnected here.) Therefore the request that you call me on Saturday at my mother's home. You also requested me not to forget to keep Saturday open for you, and I consented. When Saturday arrived you had a gentleman friend of yours call up and inform me that you had received a telegram in the morning and had to hurry right home to your parents.

He further stated that you desired to see me some evening through the

week. So, using him as a go-between, I made an appointment for Wednesday at 8 p. m. sharp. Now I went down there at 9 sharp on said evening and you were not there, and I waited till 9:05 and then started toward home again.

Now, my time is valuable, just as well as yours, and I have already wasted two evenings in one week thinking I was going to have the pleasure of your company for the evening, but it is very evident to me now that it is a very one-sided affair.

Had I not previously been made gratefully happy by your frank cordiality toward me, I should unquestionably accept your present manners as indicative of your wishes to me. But as it is, I don't understand you, and I am sure you don't understand me. If I have offended you in any way, it has been unknowingly, and it would be a privilege to be allowed to explain or apologize.

With this in view would you give me the pleasure of an answer at once, or if it is a matter of perfect indifference (the next few lines are missing) to make an excuse in consideration of my feelings. As ever, yours truly,

EFFIE G. R.

"On the Square," Says Builder.

The "on the square" letter from "Milton H. Trigg," written on Te-a-Kun-Kah Canoe Club stationery, is dated Aug. 21, 1913. It reads in part:

My Dear Effie: Just a few lines to see whether you've forgotten me as yet. Have been going to write you for a long time, but just put it off and off.

Did you get my letters a while ago, girls? If so, you didn't answer—maybe you are sore at me, but I hope not. I was at drug store both nights, but you didn't show up.

This weather brings back some of our little times last year and makes me long to get back to "Chi" again. I sure did enjoy your company—more so than any girl I ever associated with in there. I ALWAYS FOUND YOU TO BE ON THE SQUARE.

Expect to go back and open an office again pretty soon and will run in Aug. 25 for a few days. Will you meet

me somewhere, Effie, Monday night? Or, better still, reserve a couple of the best seats at some good show for Monday night. Let me know where to meet you and name of show, and I'll get the tickets Monday a. m. when I get in. Or, if you'd rather, will go across the lake or out to one of the amusement parks—in fact, anywhere you wish.

I certainly would like to see you again, and will assure you a good time this winter if you see fit. Must close and get busy. With hopes of hearing from you by return mail, sincerely,

MILTON H. TRIGG.

"This weather" also brought back memories to "Effie" according to a letter which Reese says is in the handwriting of his wife and which he believes is a copy. It is dated July 18, 1914, and reads in part:

My Dear Milton: Just a line to see whether you have forgotten me as yet. I have been going to write for a long time.

This weather brings back some of our good times and makes me long to see you again. I sure did enjoy your company and have wished to see you time and again, but I was afraid to write you.

Do you remember saying the last time I met you that should I ever wish to write to do so, even if it happened to be ten years hence? Well, I have done so, but I am afraid of the reception I may receive after this length of time. Well, here's hoping to receive a reply. Sincerely,

EFFIE.

That Horrid Weather Again.

A letter from "M. H. T." is dated at Rockford, Aug. 14, 1914. Again recalling "old times, especially during this weather," it reads in part:

My Dear Girl: Received your letter some few days ago. It came like a bolt from a clear sky. Really, I thought that domestic tranquility was your lot by this time, but I, like you, cannot help but recall our "happy little times, especially during this weather."

I intended to write long before, and really was surprised to open your letter this a. m. and see that it had been neglected this long—since July 29. Presume you have been enjoying life

since last I saw you—at any rate, I hope so.

Expect to be in Milwaukee from Monday a. m. until Thursday p. m., Aug. 17-20, and will run down to Chicago and meet you any of those days or nights just to bring back old times. Write me, girls, and set time and place and I'll be there promptly; or if you could arrange to come to Milwaukee I'll meet you—either way suits me to a "T."

I surely hope that you can meet me. I think we'd have some time—in fact, I know it. Well, dear, think it over and write me. I may not get time to reply before our date, but bank on it—I'll be there to meet you at the time set. Hastily,

M. H. T.

Mrs. Reese vigorously denies that she received the "Girl on the Square" letters which her husband claims to have found—letters which hint audaciously of good times departed and which breathe scented hopes of similar cuttings-up in future. Likewise does she deny authorship of the supposed "copied" letters which Reese says are in her handwriting.

"Wilbur needn't think people will be so foolish as to believe that trash," declares pretty Mrs. Reese. "It is he who has broken the marriage vow. As a theatrical man he had a fine opportunity to eye the beauty of the dancing girls in the front row of a chorus. Why, he even used to boast to me of his affairs with women of the stage. He would come home and say: 'I'm some heart-breaker, I am! A classy sort of fellow—and don't you forget it! I travel with swell dolls!'"

Wilbur stands pat on the letters.

(Copyright, 1915, by J. Keesley.)

Destroying Germs

CHEMISTS employed by hospitals have found that disease germs die quickly on certain building materials. It has been found by the tests made that the strongest or most resistant germs perish within a day when placed on the surface of linoleum. This is due to the large quantity of linseed oil used with the cork in making linoleum.

Tests have also shown that it is the use of linseed oil as a binding medium which gives to many wall paints their claim of being effective for hospital use. It is claimed that as the oil leaves the paints they lose their powers of sterilization.

THE oldest National Bank
in the Cotton States.

FIFTY years of Sound, Safe
and Conservative Methods.

1865

1915

Atlanta National Bank

Celebrates Its Fiftieth Anniversary

To Our Friends And Patrons---

IN COMMEMORATION of our Fiftieth Anniversary, we are going to hold "Open House," so to speak, on **MONDAY** and **TUESDAY**, September 27 and 28, and we are pleased to extend a cordial and especial invitation to our friends and patrons to "drop in" socially on us during these two days.

We believe we are more than justified in the sincere pride we feel in the growth and strength of the Atlanta National Bank—and we are quite sure scores and scores of our friends share this pride with us, and will take advantage of the opportunity to drop by and at least wish us "many happy returns of the day."

Since the organization of this institution—in 1865—up to this good hour, it has been the aim and purpose of its officers and management to accord to every patron that uniform courtesy which makes transactions with a bank a real pleasure. We believe we have lived up to that purpose. We believe thousands of our patrons feel the same way about it.

So, on **MONDAY** and **TUESDAY** next, if you feel like it, come in with a smile and a hearty handshake—you will be met with a like hearty welcome. Come in—get better acquainted with our corps of more than half a hundred active workers—ask as many questions as you like about our system and method of doing business.

We will be glad to see you—and will try to make you feel at home.



HOME OF ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK

Directors

CHAS. E. CURRIER
President Atlanta National Bank

JAS. S. FLOYD
Vice President Atlanta National Bank

GEO. R. DONOVAN
Cashier Atlanta National Bank

JACK J. SPALDING
Attorney-at-Law

FRANK E. BLOCK
President Frank E. Block Company

ASA G. CANDLER
President Coca-Cola Company

A. E. THORNTON
Attorney-at-Law

E. H. INMAN
Inman, Howard & Inman

Our Service and Our Departments

THE HISTORY of the Atlanta National Bank affords an object lesson in sound, conservative management. It has, in its fifty years of service as a financial institution, never failed for a day to open its doors for business, nor failed to meet its every obligation without delay or embarrassment. Even during the dark years of '73, '93, and 1907, nor during its processes of removal from time to time to larger quarters, has there ever been a day when it was not ready and eager for business.

In May, 1903, owing to demands for larger quarters, its business and effects were moved into its present handsome home, the property of the bank, at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, in the very heart of the shopping and business district.

During the past half century the bank has handled many of the most important banking transactions that have ever been developed in the south. And it can truly be said that the same unvarying conservatism and painstaking care exercised in these important interests is characteristic of the handling of each separate account intrusted to the care of this institution.

At present there are sixteen distinct departments to the bank.

The Ladies' Department and the Savings Department are conveniently located in the front of the main banking room. In the Savings Department interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of 3½ per cent, compounded semi-annually.

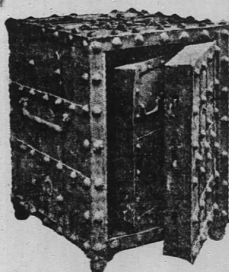
Travelers' Cheques and Letters of Credit are issued at nominal cost.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold.

Interest is allowed on Certificates of Deposit at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from date of issue.

Safe Deposit Boxes and Storage Space in the fireproof and burglarproof vault is offered at reasonable rates.

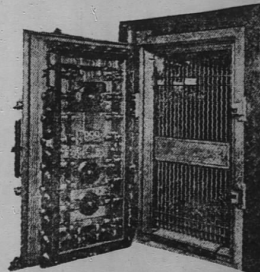
1865 : Our Deposit Vault



Here is reproduced a picture of the first safe used by General Alfred Austell, as a deposit vault, when the First National bank was started. It received the first deposit in the cotton states. It is now an object of unusual interest, with its two great keys, which unlocked the combination safe. This safe, with its keys, as well as the old and original ledger used by the bank, will be on exhibit in the lobby of the bank Monday and Tuesday.

SEE HOW WE HAVE GROWN

1915 : Our Modern Vault



Herewith is shown the great door to our new fire and burglar-proof safe deposit vault. In this modern vault we offer safe deposit boxes and storage space at reasonable prices. Private apartments for ladies and for patrons who desire to clip coupons or examine the contents of their boxes, are conveniently located on the same floor with the vault. We especially invite our friends and patrons to visit us Monday and Tuesday and see for themselves with what absolute security we protect your deposits and your valuables.

Statement Close of Business September 2, 1915

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$ 3,246,315.49
United States Bonds	1,125,000.00
Other Bonds and Stocks	205,218.15
Banking House	800,000.00
Other Real Estate	13,479.50
Due from U.S. Treas.	50,000.00
Cash on Hand	573,259.11
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	334,153.77
Due from Banks	1,730,337.32
	2,687,750.20
	\$10,077,763.34

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,353,886.06
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits—	
Individual	\$5,962,019.05
United States	73,671.00
Banks	678,181.22
Reserved for Taxes and Interest	10,000.00
	\$10,077,763.34

W. J. DABNEY IMPLEMENT CO.
Distributors for State of Georgia
 96-98-100 S. Forsyth St. ATLANTA, GA.
 Phone, Main 1637

History of the American People By MORRIS WILSON

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DIFFICULTIES OF ORGANIZATION.

It was easier for Washington to play his own part of quiet authority and matter-of-course precedence than to fill the new offices of federal administration with men who could lend a like favor to the conduct of affairs.

Ambitious men looked askance upon the new government; preferred the service of their states, if they wished political office at all; they were persuaded to take federal office, and were asked to say nothing of the offer and refusal if they declined it. Fortunately, there were not many offices to be filled, and the few who were chosen were men of high character and ability.

The Congress created but three administrative departments at the outset: the department of state, the department of war, and the department of treasury, though it provided also for the appointment of an attorney general. Washington chose Thomas Jefferson to be secretary of state, Alexander Hamilton to be secretary of the treasury, General Henry Knox to be secretary of war, and William Bradford to be attorney general.

John Jay was made chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. His strong desire was to join parties in a common support of the general government—join them at the outset, when their formation was in the shadows, not yet hardened to a definite purpose.

Alexander Hamilton the whole country knew to be one of the chief advocates of the new and stronger government. General Knox, too, was an avowed "federalist," and his personal friend of General Washington's, but Mr. Jefferson, who had been France when the country was framed and adopted, came rather lukewarmly to its support, and Mr. Hamilton, though he had stood for its adoption, with Mr. Madison, in the Virginia convention, had fallen back as a sensible politician than as an earnest friend.

Mr. Jay was known to be a federalist. When parties formed it would be in Congress, and the elements there were not difficult to reckon. There were but thirty-one members, all told: in the senate twenty-two, in the house forty-nine, until Rhode Island and North Carolina joined into the union.

The weight to the administration that John Adams had been chosen vice president, and stood with all his sturdy devotion for federalism, was represented, besides, distinguished national service, both at home and abroad. He had been the first minister of the new republic at the court of St. James, and had been in the country respected there, alike for statesmanship and for integrity. He had been at Paris and had always been alert, always serviceable, always efficient, if not always attractive, and brought with him to his new duties in New York the excellent reputation of his state in peace and in war.

There were marked differences of opinion in the houses from the first: some were inclined to a very liberal construction of their new powers under the constitution; others cried a warning against the use of powers earnestly for methods which should above all be conservative, and hold all things to a moderate course.

It was easy to see how parties could form—no form they, but as they revealed themselves only vaguely, and legislation moved unembarrassed.

HAMILTON'S INFLUENCE. The task of the new congress was nothing less than the organization of the government.

By an act of the 4th of September, 1789, it definitely set up the supreme court for which the constitution had provided, giving it a membership of six justices, of whom one should be chief justice.

Its statutes erected the departments of state, war, and the treasury; created the office and functions of attorney general; put the military establishment upon a modest peace footing, and confirmed the regulations which the congress of the confederation had made with regard to the government of the Northwest Territory ceded by the states to the general government.

Its measures of policy affected the whole action of the government in the matters most likely to give it strength and credit; and even the operation of the constitution itself.

Virginia was not the only state which had given its assent to the constitution; so soon as the government went into operation amendments should be adopted which should explicitly safeguard the more essential rights of individuals and of states.

North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire had also agreed amendments; and those who had been the chief advocates of the constitution in their several conventions had virtually promised that amendment should be undertaken at the earliest practicable moment.

The congress therefore promptly proposed twelve amendments, and of these twelve the states accepted ten. Eight of them were in the phrase of Madison, the Petition of Right, the Declaration of Independence, and the Virginia Bill of Rights, the principles they embodied had come out of the long processes of English constitutional history, out of the precedents of English justice, out of the charters and constitutions and ancient parliamentary protests.

They made sacred against federal encroachment the rights of individuals in respect of religion, freedom of speech, military service and the use and maintenance of arms, search warrants, trial in accordance with the law and by the judgment of juries, criminal accusations, the inflicting of

punishments and the execution of bail. They provided that the enumeration in the constitution of certain rights should not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

The tenth declared that "powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

So much congress did to keep faith with the country and to clear the constitution of even the suspicion of a character unfavorable to liberty.

Its other measures were intended, not to justify or excuse the new government, but to give it efficiency. It was a common consent the chief business of the session to set the finances of the country effectively to rights and to regulate commerce; to give the new union unquestionable standing in the markets and the banks of the world.

Congress put itself in these matters upon the guidance of Hamilton. The advice given by the young secretary was characteristic alike of his capacity and of the purposes which he entertained with regard to the government.

It had been his "necessity, to the history of society," as Dr. de Tocqueville said, "to see a great people turn a calm and scrutinizing eye about itself, when applied that the wheels of government had stopped; to see it carefully examine the state of its affairs, and to see it wait until a remedy was discovered which it voluntarily adopted."

Public questions touched its measures, but had already ceased to touch its life. A virtuous government had at last been set up to hold the country together.

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But this the people of America had done, under the men who had called upon them to amend the articles of confederation and provide themselves with a real government under the men who, with Washington, had set that government up and given it immediate recognition of opinion by the world.

General Washington's first administration gave tone, direction, and assumption of permanence to the new government.

His second term steadied it amidst its first serious difficulties, and gave the country a wholesome taste of its vigor.

The vote of the electors was unanimous in 1789, as it had been in 1788, in choosing him president, and the seventy-seven votes which they cast for Mr. John Adams made him vice president a second time by a safe majority.

The congressional elections which accomplished the choice of the electors showed, it is true, an unmistakable reaction of opinion; the strong and systematic measures by which the federalist policy, Hamilton's program into execution.

The majority in the new house of representatives consisted of men who declined to follow Mr. Jefferson in the

formation of a distinct party of protest, if not of opposition; though the more slowly changing senate showed still a preponderance of federalists.

But General Washington still seemed to all the safest leader in affairs, the only possible guide and member, those first days when all things were yet to be brought to a stable order and a wise way of government.

A FORCEFUL MINORITY. It was a notable thing how a minority prevailed in all active policy and managed to keep affairs in its own hands—the same minority whose sagacity and vigor and concert in action had secured the formulation and adoption of the constitution.

The war for independence had been a democratic upheaval, and its processes had seriously discredited all government which was not directly of the people.

It had made local committees of correspondence the real organs of opinion. Town meetings and the people's representatives in the provincial assemblies had originated policy, while the state legislatures, in the hands of a few men of choice and had kept their sovereignty when the war closed.

Almost everywhere, except in Virginia, a majority of the leading families of the colonies had thrown their influence against the separation and independence; and against the trial of an out-and-out people's government without king or parliament or ruling class to moderate and offset the sway of democracy; and when the end of the struggle came those whom the country had been accustomed to see lead in its commonwealths abandoned it for extraordinary numbers forever, preferring the old country over sea, where government still kept the form and dignity of aristocracy.

Men enough of the classes hitherto honored and privileged remained to hand on the old traditions of initiative, service and authority whose wealth and training and social influence had formerly secured; but the aristocratic privilege and the natural precedence of birth and breeding were sadly discredited.

But the men of common sense had put their own leaders forward, and acted for themselves in town meetings and in voluntary organizations of their own, with regard to matters of the real scope and consequence.

Power had plainly been leveled; equality had become the cardinal principle of politics, local autonomy and direct elections the standards and models of government.

The central government which the constitutional convention of 1787 had formed, and to which Washington and Hamilton had given power and authority had plainly been set up as it were by reaction, to effect the head autonomy and turbulent democracy of the people's communities.

Many of the cherished ideals of a democratic revolution seemed lost and given up before the new central government over which General Washington presided had been set up, but the basis of their suffrage.

It had that notwithstanding the prescriptions of their law. Under the laws of the colonies only a minority of the adult male residents in each community had been allowed to vote—those who held, some not inconsiderable amount of property; and still fewer had been allowed to hold office—the ownership of a still larger amount of property as a qualification for candidates for political office.

Most of the one-time colonies had transferred themselves into states upon the assumption of independence, and their entire reformulation of their fundamental law, and some had modified it still further before the new central government over which General Washington presided had been set up, but the basis of their suffrage.

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for pure democracy, were not likely to alter. Mr. Jefferson found men eager to put a check upon them with respect to the new government to a more modest scale of power.

The minority were only temporarily in the saddle. They were permitted to rule only because of their energy and efficiency, and the need to employ them in order to give definite shape to the government which they had originated.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE. It was a rural nation which was drawn together into this novel union—a nation without aristocratic example now that the connection with the old world was severed, and which its own simple needs, naive preferences, and manifest convenience to consider, now that it was no longer part of an extended and various empire.

It had been obliged, because convinced by the unanswerable arguments of tumults and of angry reprisals of state upon state, to set up at its center a real government again, to take the place of the government over sea from which it had broken away; a government with an authority of its own, and which it was to even more efficaciously in holding themselves together in a co-operative union than the authority of the king and parliament.

But, though opinion had reluctantly consented to that, it by no means followed that it would consent to see the new government given a scope and vigor such as Mr. Hamilton, with his notoriously high notions of prerogative, wished to confer upon it.

The people could not, it is true, of a sudden shake off their life-long habit of following those who had always seemed their natural leaders. Their society was old; their commonwealths had been rooted deep in the past; their thoughts were stiff of old tradition.

Noble gentlemen, who were of the gifts and breeding which had so long made the chief families among them a sort of privileged and authoritative class, looked to be of course for guidance, had undertaken themselves to them as by their cordial approval of the popular cause and by their intellectual capacity in its successful promotion; had still an unmistakable prestige in affairs.

But their governments had long been in fact democratic, and were now democratic in form alone, and the new government of leading could not much longer be monopolized among them.

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kept their colonial charters as their state constitutions and left their law substantially unchanged. There were probably not more than 120,000 men who had the right to vote out of all the four million inhabitants enumerated in the first census (1790).

It was still necessary that every voter should be a freeholder, or the possessor of an estate (say) fifty pounds value, or at least a taxpayer. Rhode Island and Connecticut had

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for pure democracy, were not likely to alter. Mr. Jefferson found men eager to put a check upon them with respect to the new government to a more modest scale of power.

The minority were only temporarily in the saddle. They were permitted to rule only because of their energy and efficiency, and the need to employ them in order to give definite shape to the government which they had originated.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE. It was a rural nation which was drawn together into this novel union—a nation without aristocratic example now that the connection with the old world was severed, and which its own simple needs, naive preferences, and manifest convenience to consider, now that it was no longer part of an extended and various empire.

It had been obliged, because convinced by the unanswerable arguments of tumults and of angry reprisals of state upon state, to set up at its center a real government again, to take the place of the government over sea from which it had broken away; a government with an authority of its own, and which it was to even more efficaciously in holding themselves together in a co-operative union than the authority of the king and parliament.

But, though opinion had reluctantly consented to that, it by no means followed that it would consent to see the new government given a scope and vigor such as Mr. Hamilton, with his notoriously high notions of prerogative, wished to confer upon it.

The people could not, it is true, of a sudden shake off their life-long habit of following those who had always seemed their natural leaders. Their society was old; their commonwealths had been rooted deep in the past; their thoughts were stiff of old tradition.

Noble gentlemen, who were of the gifts and breeding which had so long made the chief families among them a sort of privileged and authoritative class, looked to be of course for guidance, had undertaken themselves to them as by their cordial approval of the popular cause and by their intellectual capacity in its successful promotion; had still an unmistakable prestige in affairs.

But their governments had long been in fact democratic, and were now democratic in form alone, and the new government of leading could not much longer be monopolized among them.

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**United Daughters
Of the Confederacy**

President, MRS. W. D. LAMAR, Macon, Ga.; first vice president, MRS. H. M. FRANKLIN, Tenuille, Ga.; second vice president, MRS. ZEBULON WALKER, Canton, Ga.; third vice president, MRS. W. C. VEREEN, Moultrie, Ga.; recording secretary, MRS. J. M. HAYES, Mon-

ZEBULON WALKER, Canton, Ga.; third vice president. **MRS. W. C. VEREEN**, Moultrie, Ga.; recording secretary. **MRS. J. M. HAYES**, Montezuma, Ga.; corresponding secretary. **MRS. DUNCAN BROWN**, Arlington Place, Macon, Ga.; treasurer. **MISS MATTIE SHIERLEY**, Home,

donator for life. MISS MILDRED RUTHERFORD, Athens, Ga.; state editor, MRS. J. W. HAYNES, Barnesville, Ga.

Send contributions to Georgia Room, Confederate Museum, Richmond, to Mrs. R. L. Nesbitt, 45 Walcott street, Atlanta.

Send contributions for the Georgia Division, Helen Place Educational Fund, to Mrs. Tom Bankston, West Point, Ga.

Send to Mrs. F. R. Williams, Newton, N. C., for certificates of membership, at 15 cents each.

CHAPTERS SHOULD

HELEN PLANE FUND

of the Georgia Division United Daughters of the Confederacy:

Your chairman of the Helen Plane Educational fund begs to call attention to the fact that this fund is running very low, and the next quarterly payment of \$500 for our scholarship girls at the State Normal schools falls in November.

Only thirty-seven chapters have contributed since the Eastman convention. Three or four chapters have sent contributions.

If you have not met your pledge, please attend to it at once.

These girls are in school doing good work and we must meet the small payments as they fall due.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM JACKSON

CHAPTER REPORTS

Carrollton.
The Annie Wheeler chapter met in the reading room of the library Wednesday, the 15th of September. Its first meeting since May. Only one meeting was held during the summer—a called meeting, see C. C. Brock for the Annie Wheeler room in Winnie Davis hall at Athens, Ga.

The following are the officers of the chapter for the ensuing year: P. M. E. Meadows, president; Mrs. G. F. Cheney, first vice president; Mrs. P. M. Meadows, second vice president; Miss Helen Brown, recording secretary; Mrs.

The following delegates were elected to the convention at Thomasville:

The delegates to the general U. D. convention at Savannah are Mrs. J. M. Millican, Mrs. A. C. Hall and Mrs. J. N. Millican.

The secretary was instructed to write to the delegates to the general U. D. convention at Savannah are Mrs. J. M. Millican, Mrs. A. C. Hall and Mrs. J. N. Millican.

It was decided that the programs for the year be decided by the reading circle organized according to her plan in the chapter, with outside members taking part.

Among the committees appointed was one to investigate the histories used in the schools, to see if they are truthful and reliable, to see if they are

boards of education and ask them to require the study of southern history.

especially at part relating to our historical essay, for at least two weeks in the spring we will get them to write essays on the subject from all alumni of the high schools.

Longtime member Mrs. E. B. Meadows and we hope to be able to contribute something to each of the causes mentioned.

Another thing decided on was to organize a C. of C. if possible on Memorial day. A new silk flag will also be made by the chapter members and presented to the veterans on Memorial day.

MRS. E. B. MEADOWS,
President Annie Wheeler Chapter.

Thomassville.

Mrs. J. T. Dixon, treasurer and one of our state U. D. C. officers, was the

An important meeting has been call-

For Friday afternoon at the public library, when we expect all plans for the success of the state convention to be perfected. The following committee chairman have been appointed: for the comfort and pleasure of officers and delegates:—

Our standing committee on homes, Miss Annie Chisholm; entertainment, Mrs. Albert Riley; luncheon, Mrs. John L. Turner; badges, Mrs. C. J. Houser; refreshments, Mrs. J. W. McFarland; John F. Lamb; gentlemen's auxiliary, Hugh F. McIntyre; assignment of delegates, Mrs. Lucy Lester, Miss Jennie Chisholm, Mrs. L. L. Turner, Mrs. J. P. Olmon.

Our state president has appointed Miss Lucy Lester chairman committee on delegates.

appointed to serve on some one of these committees and will be notified in due time.

We understand from Mrs. T. A. A. of the committee appointed to secure a place for holding sessions of the convention, that the Thomasville Commercial association has tendered to the Daughters the use of their commodious quarters and same will be officially acted on Friday.

Everything is fast assuming shape and all indications point to a successful convention in November, on which will class Thomasville in all truth the pride of south Georgia.

MRS. C. J. HOUSER,
Secretary.

A CARD.

In a very short time the credentials of members and other necessary literature will be forwarded.

ing changed officers since last convention and not having already done

The coming convention bids fair to be one of the best ever enjoyed by the U. D. G.

You are urged to elect your delegates so as to be sure of representation.

Send list of your officers to
MR. J. E. HAYES, Rec. Sec.,
Montesuma, Ga.

History and Origin of the American Flag;
(1) The Flag of the Confederacy; (2) The Flag of the Union; (3) The Georgia Flag; (4) A Review of the Flags of the Central and South American States; and (5) European and Asiatic Flags.

Beginning with the very dawn of

ry of flags and symbols through all ages to the present time. The greater part of the book is taken up with

Mr. Brooks took up with the accounts of the flags and standards brought to these shores from the time of the Viking throughout all the periods of discovery, and accounted for the numerous flags used by the colonies up to the time that our present flag became the national flag. In the evening Mr. Brooks took Mr. Brooks has searched many libraries, both the congressional at Washington and the New York library yielding much information. The material has been compiled and arranged for the use of schools and libraries and will be given in the form of a book with the flag in print, being a compilation of all the valuable history and legends of the flags used by our many books and other sources.

Flannel Cover, extra size, hemmed, \$2.00 value.....	\$2.00	Silkstone Cover, white cotton filling, \$2.00 value.....	\$1.50
Regular, size \$2.75, special at.....	\$2.50	Silkstone Cover, soft and fluffy, \$2.50 value.....	\$1.98
Scalloped, \$3.90, regular price \$4, special at.....	\$3.39	Pure Lamb's Wool Filled Comforts, \$5.00 value.....	\$3.90
Extra large size, pink or blue, 90x100 inches, hemmed, regular price \$4.25, special at.....	\$3.48	Eiderdown Quilts, sateen cover, \$6.50 value.....	\$4.88
Scalloped, regular price \$4.50, special at.....	\$3.69	Eiderdown, extra size, 63x7 feet, \$7.50 value.....	\$5.89
Commencing Tomorrow, All Charges Will Be		Placed on October Bill, Payable November 1.	

1

EMERSON HOLUGH (From the Scenario by GRACE LUNARD)

AUTHOR OF "THE LADY and the PIRATE," "JOHN RAWN," ETC.

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THIRTEENTH INSTALLMENT

SYNOPSIS.

Kitty Gray, armed and disguised in a curio shop that of a broken coin, the mutilated inscription on which arouses her curiosity and leads her to the order of her mission. She is followed, and on arrival in Gretzshoffen she finds herself chasing the secret of the broken coin back.

CHAPTER XLIX.

By Process of Elimination.

The weapon of the renegade leader Blake was aimed steadily enough. But the fraction of time in which Rolsau changed the position he had taken saved the life of one man and cost that of another.

It was the fellow thief, Blake's comrade, fresh from the rendezvous, who fell under the bullet intended for Rolsau himself. Blake sprang forward, groping under cover of the smoke, to find the body of his enemy, stooped, passed, sprang back—it was not Rolsau, but his own man whom he had slain.

Rolsau by this time, with no more than a quick flash of self-congratulation at his unexpected safety, had sprung away. Blake called out to his followers and started after Rolsau. He did not meet him at the outer opening, but ran into the arms of the band of gendarmes who had followed Rolsau hither.

Seeing the renegade, pistol in hand, and knowing that he had fired the shot just heard, the sergeant seized upon Blake and disarmed him. The apache leader fought with all the bitter desperation of his kind when cornered, crying aloud for help. His cries brought others of the band, who joined in the melee, so that the issue for a time was in doubt as between the lawful and the lawless—these last two factions who were locked in struggle by reason of the fortune of the missing coin.

At this juncture Rolsau flung himself into the conflict. His giant strength proved such aid that finally the sergeant and his men had subdued not only Blake the leader, but others of his band. As for Rolsau, he stood grinning at the turn of events and making no further attempt at escape. Neither did the officer make any movement to apprehend him again.

"Come with me, then, my friend," said the officer. "You have fought well for us. We shall see what we shall see."

Wherefore, Rolsau, no longer under espionage, went back with the gendarmes toward the headquarters of the prefecture.

Much of this was noted by Kitty Gray herself, who arrived upon the scene in time to witness this not unhappy end of her own quest. Count Frederick in turn found his own errand done. These two likewise turned toward the Hotel de Ville.

"Monseigneur le prefect," announced the sergeant, when at last they had reached the presence of that official, "this man—pointing to Blake—has tried to kill me and tried to kill him. That is what I do not understand."

"Is this the truth, fellow?" demanded the prefect of Blake.

"Prove it!" said Blake, grinning.

The sound of the entrance of others at the office now attracted their attention.

"Your excellency," announced the sergeant, "these others, the young American—Count Frederick—"

The prefect turned his gaze upon the new arrivals, himself none too well pleased. He found them both complicating factors in his own business of finding a victim for the law.

"Well, well," resumed he, "what is all this about? We have now two men, both of whom know everything that needs to be known of yonder murder. One asks us now to prove it. The other—indicating Rolsau—before now has said there was no murder because there was no murdered man found. What do you say now to this, sir?" he accepted Rolsau.

"I say now, your excellency, that yonder thief and leader of thieves, who tried to kill me, knows all there is to be known of the murder. He can tell, if he likes, or if he does not like. He wanted there what we wanted—we will call it a jewel that he sought in his gracious excellency's rooms. He guessed that it might have value with persons high in power in this country. That is the way followed up; that is why murder was done there. They all sought something, and we know what it was."

"You are the accused," said the prefect, turning swiftly to Blake, his jaw decision made. "What have you to say? Why do you not speak? Confess that you know the secret of yonder murder—the motive for which we ourselves now know. I know you, Blake. Your hand is broken now. How do you wish to spend the rest of your life—would you purchase a few more moments at the price of a confession of the truth? Perhaps that may be, when you have tasted the hangman—away from that drug you crave—for a few hours."

"I will confess," suddenly exclaimed the king of the apaches, his face gray with terror. "I will tell you everything—only give me—"

"Then you killed the man in yonder room?" Blake tried to speak, but only nodded. Then at length, hoarsely, "It is as he said. What can I gain by delay or by denial? Give me—that! Give me—"

"What was your motive, then, Blake?"

"You heard it. He told you. I wanted what they had—the coin—the Gretzshoffen coin."

"As to the coin," broke in the deep voice of Count Frederick at this time, "I submit there is no need of examination of anyone in regard to that. These questions belong to the prerogatives of the king himself. My man and here"—he bowed now to where Kitty stood—"has proved himself a stout soul. He has told the truth clearly. For his courage I can well forgive him any defect he may have shown as to my own service. So let him be free, your honor."

The prefect bowed politely as he might. Count Frederick only smiled, and turned toward the door. He stepped back, however, allowing Kitty Gray to pass. After her hand is broken now, Rolsau, Frederick smiled again, and looked after the two not unhappily, although he saw where the greater allegiance of his former servant now lay.

"At last, Rolsau!" exclaimed Kitty, eagerly.

when finally they two were alone at their hotel.

"We are free, all of us—you, and I, and—"

"And his excellency, in Count Frederick."

"Well, yes, himself as well, then. Nor am I sorry that is true. I fancy perhaps I may have been unjust to him. He has done much, after all, for me, his enemy."

"What, you, his enemy?" grinned Rolsau. "Not in the least. Au contraire, mademoiselle!"

"Talisman!" exclaimed Kitty, her color rising more.

"Silence! I am not happy that no harm has come to him. And fortune surely has come to us. We have at least half the coin in our possession. The other—"

"In the hands of Cortislaw, the king of Gretzshoffen. He is a king with an army back of him. We are alone. We know it is only by good fortune that we are all left alive."

"All three, your excellency?" smiled Rolsau.

"Yes, all three! Listen, Rolsau. It will need all three of us to save our half the coin—I begin to feel that—I grow weak, Rolsau. I cannot accomplish all this alone."

"You wish a strong arm, excellency," said Rolsau. "You are not the first who has wished a strong arm and a strong heart to lean upon. Is it not true?"

CHAPTER L.

To Arms.

Dispersed under the terms of their savage overtures, the courtiers of Grahoffen were endeavoring their wits to find some solution to the problem of finding the coin. Where was it? How could it be gained? Upon Count Sachio more than upon any nobleman of the court this question rested grie-

ously. He enlisted therefore as his confederate a man belonging to the secret police in Grahoffen, Ladislav, a cunning chap with courage.

"Ladislav," said he, "we must go to Gretzshoffen at once. The coin is there. Either that young woman has it or Count Frederick, or the king. The latter is most likely of the three."

It came out much as Sachio had reasoned. In the confusion now prevailing in Gretzshoffen the two passed unchallenged even to the palace door. As for the king, he was by this time well forward in his wine. He received Sachio and his friend readily enough. Little it mattered to him who came, for all were welcome. He reproved for his hesitation the chamberlain who announced Sachio.

"Let him come to us," said he. "Let them all come. They are welcome. Sachio—yes, many a bottle we have split together."

Not one, but more than one bottle, forthwith, did they two split between them, and meantime Ladislav, secret agent, unnoticed, was here and there, in this room and others, unnoted, as a friend of the king, and busy with purposes of his own.

In the chambers of the king all was given over to wine and boozing. Throughout the palace hilarity reigned. The general feeling was that the forces of the kingdom had been successful.

There was one who did not accept this lightly the issue of the day. Count Frederick of Gretzshoffen, most serious of mind by this time, had turned his steps toward the palace, pondering many things meantime. It was now his own deliberate purpose to demand some decision of his monarch as to the eminent enterprise with which all Gretzshoffen was soon to be concerned. He had given orders, as an officer of the army high in power, to mobilize all the forces of the kingdom.

And even as these plans quietly went forward here, King Cortislaw of Grahoffen was pacing his room, consumed with wrath of a sort not easily placated. "Listen, gentlemen," said he to his officers who gathered about him after Sachio had departed. "Why do we wait. We will win, or we will lose all today. March then! Cortislaw calls every man under arms to join the colors now!"

Thus, as Count Frederick made his way to the palace, the military forces of both countries were making ready for a struggle which might soon ensue. He passed almost without pain, toward that portion of the palace where he knew he would find King Michael. But at a moment when he was alone and passing near a door which made off from the hall, he heard voices—one voice which suddenly he had conviction was familiar to him—the deep voice of Sachio of Grahoffen! He held his breath that he might catch every word that came from the room within.

"Listen, Ladislav," he heard Sachio say. "What did you tell me that you had? Give it to me, in my hand! It cannot be true."

"None the less! It is true," said another voice, that of the man called Ladislav. Apparently he said something which both regarded.

"Ladislav, you have won fortune for us both. There is no price can be put upon this half of the coin. It is ours at last."

Frederick smiled to himself—smiled for an instant only.

"Yes, Sachio," he heard the answer. "Now if we had our other half here, we could join the two."

"I do not need it," exclaimed Sachio, exultantly. "I have it in my head. I know the reading of both. It tells of the secret recess under the floor of the torture chamber."

Count Frederick heard Sachio laugh deeply—heard his voice once more, self-satisfied.

"Never again," said Sachio, "will I abuse good wine! It furnished a king for our use and benefit today."

"You are going—there?"

"Yes. To the last hiding place of what we seek."

CHAPTER LI.

In the Torture Chamber.

Count Frederick heard them approach the door, and darted around the nearest corner. He knew which way Sachio would go, and gave him time to establish a lead.

Sachio went straight enough for a time, guided only by his sense of direction, but at length he halted, confused in the passageways which ramified and spread this way and that. It was at that moment that Frederick, himself surprised, came upon him suddenly. The two stooped for half an instant, facing each other.

"My dear Frederick," exclaimed Sachio, looking his man fair in the face with that courage which had more than once stood him in such good stead. "How fortunate! I was just on my way on a errand of the king."

"I know something of the ways below here," said Frederick. "I have been here often. Perhaps between us we may discover what you seek. In

A moment later he heard the heavy clank of the door behind him.

He was alone. He had proved the victim of the plan which he had formed. He was locked in the torture chamber of Gretzshoffen, that place of horror which he had reserved for his enemy. He had failed. He had lost all—all! He had been the cause, perhaps, of the ruin of his country!

CHAPTER LII.

Le Roi S'Amuse.

It was not often in his middled life that Michael had so full warrant to give rein to his impulses. He had not noted the absence of Sachio or Ladislav. After a time, his attendants, hesitating, told him that a woman was waiting to be admitted. Her name was one which came to his brain now above all others.

"Admit her at once, yes—why do you delay?"

She came before him now, pale, downcast, almost trembling. Heavy enough had been the burden of anxiety she long had carried. She had come to the king, but she sought not this weak king's comforting. No, she had come hither in search of the man on whom even the king must rely.

"Ah, mademoiselle," he began, half-maddened, "you have come to me at last. Why were you so absurdly long? We have grieved for you, and who would grieve the king?"

"Your majesty," said Kitty Gray, and half-shuddered as she gave the title, going as she did upon the bloated face of this man who claimed to be a king. "Your majesty, you are more than kind to remember so unimportant a person."

"Unimportant? Do not say that word. Unimportant—when all we have thought of was your

prayed, that you should understand before I died. But it was meant for you to come for me, that I might know—know as much as they who are here, who have been my fellows and my friends. Made-moiselle—I had said good-by to everything excepting one. There was that left which no man should die without knowing—that experience which only makes life worth having. I have dreamed all things, but now I hope. I must—I shall hope!"

He stooped toward her now, and for the moment each was careless of the strange surroundings in which they stood. For a half moment the heart of Kitty Gray was on the point of surrender.

"Monseigneur le comte, for that we have no time now, said she, gently. "It was but chance which brought me here."

"Chance? Yes, if fate. If the hand of heaven mean chance, I shall call it chance, not otherwise. I say that it was the plan of fate long ago that you should come to me, now and here."

"We have come close to the secret," said Kitty Gray slowly. "But we have come closer to perils."

"True, my dear lady, you know."

"What do you mean?"

"Sachio was here—it was he and his man who thrust me in here, where I had planned to place him. The man I told you that we now, made-moiselle. Sachio himself has gone to carry his news to his king. We are undone, mademoiselle! There will be war."

"If war, then, why do we wait here?" she demanded of him. "War is what we have sought to avoid for this kingdom by our own knowledge of the coin. If it be too late—why, then, we must fight. Ah, how I wish I were a man, that I might fight as well!"

"You have fought well for all of us, mademoiselle," said Frederick. "We have repulsed our enemies. Would you repulse—your friend?"

She made no answer. "It was away before him in the dark passageway."

CHAPTER LIII.

The Battle.

Sachio and Ladislav, as may be guessed, allowed no grass to grow under their feet as they hastened toward their own kingdom, leaving behind them the befuddled monarch who had no idea that he had entertained such visitors.

They never reached the confines of Grahoffen kingdom; instead they met the army of Cortislaw already alerted and well across the neutral lands.

"Look!" cried Sachio. "Cortislaw is about! By the Lord! Yonder comes a real king!"

It was even so. Soon they were among the advance guards, the skirmishers of the main force, which were advancing. In time they were brought to the bodyguard of the king himself, for Cortislaw marched with his men, after the fashion of monarchs of old. He had put all his fortunes to the test that day.

"What! Cortislaw," he said, as he grimly regarded that nobleman. "You have failed again?"

"Yes, my majesty. I have not failed. I bring you success, at last!"

He opened the palm which he raised before the eyes of his king. In it lay the broken half of the "Gretzshoffen coin."

"The coin!—by our lady! It is ours! Bring it to me closer. Give it to me! Let me see!"

"The secret is ours!" said he. "The torture chamber—Gretzshoffen—"

"It lies in the northeast corner of the palace, deep under the walls," said Sachio. "Come, let us march steadily, toward the unsuspecting city of Gretzshoffen, governed by an added king too far gone in his cups to suspect the danger of any sort—a king never strong, and now weaker than his want at a time when all the forces of a real king were needed."

They met no resistance at the walls of Gretzshoffen itself. The armies of King Michael were not in evidence. The coming of an enemy apparently had not been suspected.

The people of Gretzshoffen ran this way and that, leaderless. "Where are our forces?" they demanded. "Where is the army? Where is the king? Where is Count Frederick?"

"To me, my majesty," answered the king, "the forces of the enemy advanced along the avenue."

"Yonder it lies, your majesty," said Count Sachio, pointing to a turret which showed at the far end of the castle, where they approached.

"Deep beneath the walls of the northeast corner, my eyes saw the torture chamber of Gretzshoffen."

"Did you find the treasure?" demanded Cortislaw.

"No, your majesty, that was exploration fit for your majesty's hands alone. I did not search for it. Rather, I hastened to bring your majesty here in your own person."

"We soon shall know," said Cortislaw, and signaled the advance.

The sound of hoofs and trampling feet filled the streets of Gretzshoffen. The army of Grahoffen, in close formation, marched forward under the summons of the bugles. Quickly passing down the main avenue which led to the palace, they spread out by column right and left, covering the full front of that edifice, which lay before them hidden in its screen of shrubbery.

"Look, your majesty," said Sachio, and pointed. Through a little break in the screening wall of shrubbery, the plumes of a horseman, who sat motionless as though waiting.

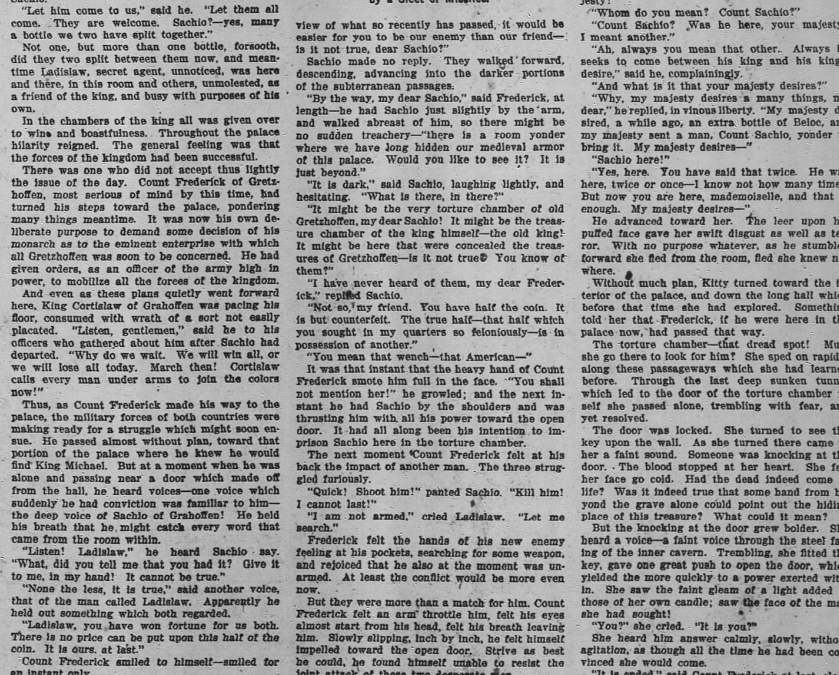
"One of our guards!" exclaimed Cortislaw. "Go take him. Stop for nothing. Press on into the palace! The front ranks broke forward, each eager to be the first to take captive the foeman thus discovered."

Not one man, but many hundreds, met their coming—the forces of Grahoffen in ambush. In the first front the picked men of the guard had been stationed under the screening shrubbery by the actual commander-in-chief of the Gretzshoffen forces that day—none less than Count Frederick himself.

In such brief time as had been allowed him, he had made his arrangements and posted his forces in what he considered to be the only feasible strategic spot. Now the jaws were sprung.

The bugles of Gretzshoffen, high and clear, sounded the counter-charge. The advancing forces of Grahoffen were met full in the face by a level line of spears. From their covering the forces of Gretzshoffen sprang out, section after section. Face to face, line against line, the two detachments met in the shock of arms.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Left to right: Evelyn Cowan, of Davis Street school; Thelma Morris, Grant Park; Sidney Braswell, Hill Street school; Eunice Ridley, Pryor street; Leila Barton, Peebles street.

Society

Handsome Atlanta Matron and Attractive Children

MRS. WILLIAM P. DUNN, WILLIAM P. DUNN, JR., BLACKMAN HAYES DUNN III.

Local Art Exhibit.

The annual exhibition of work by local artists will open this year on November 4 under the auspices of the Atlanta Art association, and it is confidently expected that the event will be even more of a success than that of last year.

All Atlanta artists are invited to exhibit and all mediums will be accepted, oil, water color, china, pastel, pen and ink, architectural drawings, miniatures, pottery, sculpture, etc. The only rules of the exhibition are that the work shall be original and never exhibited before.

A number of artists have spent the summer at picturesque hamlets on the coast and in the mountains, and are returning with many bits of beautiful sea or woodland caught and put on paper or canvas to bring home.

Those who wish to know any further facts about the exhibit may find out by telephoning or writing to Mrs. E. W. Moore, Jr., 12 West Twelfth street, or Mrs. Walter Howard, Ivy 718 and 44 Forrest avenue.

The Metaphysical Club.

The Metaphysical club will meet on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Grand theater building, room 409.

There will be an informal discussion of practical questions considered in the light of metaphysics. The meeting will be open to visitors, and those interested in the science of metaphysics or practical psychology are cordially invited.

Birthday Entertainment.

An enjoyable occasion of Tuesday afternoon was a surprise party given by Mrs. B. A. Peek to her sister, Mrs. E. Peek, at her home on Oak street, East Point.

Richly colored roses formed the decorations of the luncheon table, which was beautifully appointed in pink and white.

The guests included Mrs. Allen Lyette, Mrs. H. D. Lyette, Mrs. T. E. Matthews, Mrs. P. R. Andrews, Mrs. G. A. McWilliams, Mrs. L. Waldrop, Mrs. C. R. Alverton, Mrs. J. T. Matthews, Mrs. D. L. Johnson, Mrs. J. M. Moultrie, Mrs. H. E. Swain, Mrs. G. W. Cox, Mrs. H. G. Matthews, Mrs. D. H. McWilliams, Mrs. J. T. Peek and Mrs. B. J. Peek.

To Miss Ingram.

Miss Elvina Noel gave a matinee party Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Nora Ingram, an October bride-elect.

Those invited were Mrs. Dan Y. Sage, Jr., Mrs. B. P. Ingram, Mrs. E. G. Noel, Mrs. E. G. Blackman, Mrs. E. G. Spurluck, Miss Mary Kidd, Miss Lillian Noel, Miss Ruth Buchanan, Miss Ruth Holtzendorff, Miss Max Morgan, of Madison, and Mrs. E. K. Still, of Porto Rico.

Henderson-Hume.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Henderson announce the marriage of their daughter, Julia, to Mr. Warner Hume, of Memphis, Tenn., Saturday evening, September 18, at 8 o'clock.

The wedding was a quiet, pretty occasion, taking place at the home of Rev. W. I. Hendrix, who officiated. There were present only members of the immediate family—Mr. and Mrs. J. McDonald, Mrs. E. L. Wagner, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Edgar Henderson, of Jacksonville.

The bride wore a becoming cloth suit, with picture hat of black velvet and a corsage bouquet of bride roses. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hume left for their home, where they will make their home.

"Butterfly" Reading.

A reading of "Madam Butterfly" will be given by Miss Nellie Elizabeth McDonald, under the auspices of the Episcopal church, at St. Philip's cathedral, No. 16 Washington street, on Thursday, September 30, at 8:30 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

Miss McDonald is a graduate of Vanderbilt university, of Nashville, Tenn., and has read extensively for clubs and churches in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The reading will be given in imported Japanese costume.

Cantata Club Opening.

Among the interesting novelties at the opening concert of the Cantata club will be the cantatas of the Noel de Malm. Mr. Girard-Thiers, the director, has secured the co-operation of Mme. Billard, president of Alliance Francaise, who will supervise the direction and act of this delightful French composition.

Rehearsals 8 p. m., Universalist church, East Harris street.

Fall Announcements

Of the Y. W. C. A.

In making the fall announcements for the Y. W. C. A., Miss W. S. Witham, president, has secured the co-operation of Mrs. E. L. McDonald, of Nashville, Tenn., who will supervise the direction and act of this delightful French composition.



Photo by Cripps, with Price.

dollar and fifty cents will be charged for the entire course. The books will be free.

The class has been endorsed by the officers of the Jubilee Union of Atlanta. It is hoped that all churches will send a representative to prepare for this work.

For Miss Ripley.

Miss Ripley will entertain at luncheon Thursday at her home in Decatur in compliment to her mother, Miss Mattie Belle Ripley, a bride-elect of October.

Psychological Society.

The Atlanta Psychological society meets this afternoon at 8 o'clock in the convention hall of Anley hotel. The subject is "Meditation and Concentration."

Mrs. Ashby and others will speak on the subject. There will be questions and answers on psychological questions and problems. These meetings are interesting and instructive. All interested in psychology, metaphysics and kindred subjects are cordially invited.

Rally Day.

Rally day will be observed this morning at First Methodist church. The rally will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Sunday school room and will be of great interest to the friends of the children. Promotion certificates will be presented to the children of the beginners' primary department, and each of these divisions of the school will give exhibition of their work for the year.

MEETINGS

The Woman's alliance of the Unitarian church will hold its regular meeting on Monday, September 27, at 8 o'clock in the Sunday school room of the church.

The Parent-Teacher club of Hill street school will hold its first meeting for the term 1915-16 at the school building Tuesday, September 28, at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all parents of the school.

The regular meeting of the Atlanta Writers club will be held on Monday, September 27, at 8 p. m., at the new University club, 17 West Clin street. Members are urged to be on time, as the meeting will begin promptly.

The regular meeting of the Parent-Teachers' association of the Tenth street school will be postponed until Tuesday, October 5.

Capitol Hill, No. 1, will meet on Tuesday afternoon, September 28, at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is urged.

The Buckeye Women's club will hold its first meeting of the year at the Anley hotel on Tuesday, September 28, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is urged.

Grace lodge, No. 511, Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, will hold its regular meeting Tuesday, September 28, at 8 p. m. in Wigwam hall. Every member is requested to attend.

Members of sister chapters invited to attend.

The mothers' department of the First Baptist church will meet Tuesday, the 27th. In the mothers' class, Mrs. J. C. Greenfield will give

an address on self control of children and the mothers will be welcomed.

The Atlanta Burroughs Nature club will meet October 1 at 3:30 p. m., at an address on self control of children

and the mothers will be welcomed.

Mrs. J. C. McMichael, 2706 Peachtree street, will give a lecture on "The Science of the Human Mind."

All those interested in nature's study are urged to attend this meeting.

A full attendance of all members is requested at the election of officers will be held.

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SAVANNAH SOCIAL NEWS

Savannah, Ga., September 25.—This week definitely marks the close of Savannah's summer season, because while social-gaiety does not begin for more than another month, many of those who are away return to the city by the first of October.

Two out-of-town weddings today are of great interest here. The marriage of Miss Ellen Buchanan Shetter to Charles J. Joubert, Jr., of New York, took place at Trinity church, Lenox, Mass. Miss Isabel D. Shetter was her brother's maid of honor, and the only bridesmaid, and Mr. Eben Shetter was his brother's best man.

William Lawrence Wood officiated. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. Shetter gave a reception at his summer cottage, Geocela house.

Mrs. and Mrs. Joubert left for the Adirondacks later and after a short trip will live in New York City.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Pilling, of Washington, D. C., to Mr. W. W. Dunham, Jr., of Savannah, also took place this afternoon. The bride and her mother live at Blue Ridge summit, Pa. In the summer, and the marriage at the Episcopal church there was a reception at the bride's home.

Miss Jane Melville, of Savannah, was one of the bridesmaids. Among them were Mrs. Willis Wilcox, Miss Melville, Miss "Gloria" Melville, Mrs. Robert Young, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, Jr., and others.

The marriage of Washington, November 2, of Miss Julia Hoyt to Joseph Clay Huberman, Colquitt is another out-of-town wedding surrounded with much interest here. Mr. Colquitt's sisters, Miss Harriet Colquitt, of Savannah, and Mrs. John Barwell, of Memphis, will go on together with the wedding and Mrs. Colquitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Colquitt will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Barwell, who will accompany them to the wedding. The bride's sister, Miss Harriet Colquitt, of Savannah, will be the only bridesmaid, and Mr. Eben Shetter was his brother's best man.

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Blackheads Vanish In a Few Moments

By Means of Her Own Secret Formula, Valaska Suratt Has Made Herself the Famous Self-Made Beauty.

Actress of America.

BLACKHEADS can be removed in a surprisingly quick way, without skinching, face steaming, dieting, or any other tedious method. It is by the use of a formula which I have perfected myself, and so simple that it astonishes. It never fails when properly done, and the blackheads will be removed in a few moments, or in as short time as it requires to thoroughly wash the face. Blackheads are a local affliction, and an amount of dragging blood, or dieting will remove them. The worst thing you can do is to try to pick them out.

There are many blackheads which require severe squeezing to make them come out. This nearly always leaves a spot slightly redder than the rest of the skin, and the spot remains for a long time. By my formula, no squeezing is necessary.

First wash the face with hot water and soap. Then sprinkle some powdered navel upon a sponge made wet with hot water. Then rub well for a few minutes on the parts of the skin which are affected with blackheads. You should be able to secure the removal of any druggist.

MRS. SAGV—I know you would get rid of your poor complexion with the formula I gave you, and now I want you to use my wrinkle formula, and you will soon see a difference of years in your appearance. You're old, small or deep wrinkles, sagging cheeks, the following formula is absolutely unequalled. Dissolve two table-spoons of glycerine and two ounces of epsom in half a pint of hot water. Stir until it is dissolved and starts to cream. Epsom can be obtained at any good drug store.

MRS. O. B. W.—In a half pint of cold water dissolve two ounces rusts and half an ounce of sugar, all well mixed together. Of this take two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day in a wine-glass of water, after your meals. The rusts can be secured at the drug store. If anything can do it, this should do it. The best luxury, although no one can assure you that the best can be developed in all cases.

ANXIETY PLUM—My complexion formula will make your skin take on a purty rivaling that of the rose. Red spots, mudiness, sallowness, freckles will surely leave, and soon the skin will be as white as snow. Use your face, arms, hands, neck and chest. It is the best

Want a "Tr"? Tr "Natural" Water? -- They Get Them

AUCTION SALES

AT AUCTION

MONDAY (TOMORROW)
AT 86 S. PRYOR, THE
ENTIRE FURNISHINGS
OF A BEAUTIFULLY
FURNISHED DRUID
HILLS HOME AND 380
CAPITOL AVE.; ALSO A
FINE OFFICE EQUIP-
MENT. THE DRUID
HILLS HOME CONTAINS
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
WHILE THE CAPITOL
AVE. HOME CONSISTS
OF MEDIUM GRADE
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
THERE IS A \$750 PLAY-
ER-PIANO, A FINE \$400
UPRIGHT PIANO, BOTH
MAHOGANY AND IN
PERFECT CONDITION.
SOLID MAHOGANY DIN-
ING ROOM AND BED-
ROOM SUITS, MAHOG-
ANY AND FUMED OAK
PARLOR, LIBRARY, LIV-
ING ROOM AND HALL
FURNITURE; VERY
FINE BRASS BEDS,
RUGS, ART SQUARES,
GAS STOVE, KITCHEN
CABINET, ETC. THE OF-
FICE EQUIPMENT CON-
SISTS OF SAFE, VERY
FINE SANITARY ROLL-
TOP DESK, COLUMBIA
BUSINESS GRAPHO-
PHONE, TABLES,
CHAIRS, ETC. EVERY-
THING GOES TO THE
HIGHEST BIDDERS,
MON., SEPT. 27, AT 10:30
A. M., AT 86 S. PRYOR.

B. BERNARD, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

25 Salesmen's sample trunks
25 Large store counters
1 Dictaphone
1 Addressograph
P. O. BOX 1438

APPLE ORCHARD FOR SALE—2488 eight
and nine-year-old trees, choice fruit and
absolutely the best orchard in the country.
Lays out only half mile from Peachtree
and railroad station. 150000 lbs. of fruit
produced. Call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 1438
Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Devoted, cool, practical and
good will office is centrally located, fit-
ting up with modern equipment, practice
strictly ethical, well conducted and prices
reasonable. It is situated in the heart of
the city and will make good proposition
for a good man. Address Dr. J. H. Smith,
1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—1800 stone and coal heaters, all
kinds and all sizes.
Atlanta 222, DECATUR 77, Main 1438.

JACOBS AUCTION CO.
MAIN SPRINGS IN YOUR
WATCH, SO TO ADVERT-
ISE, M'DUFFIE, JEWEL-
ER, 150 PEACHTREE.

THE HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY
will furnish your home. Use your credit
and enjoy your furniture while paying for
it. Haverly's liberal credit plan helps you
pay for your furniture as you use it.
Address: 150 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

COAL—1438 Bell Phone 1438. Bell Phone 1438.
COAL—1438 Bell Phone 1438. Bell Phone 1438.
COAL—1438 Bell Phone 1438. Bell Phone 1438.

FOR SALE—A handsome davenport, up-
dated in real condition, with a fine
pair of parties playing on it. Phone
Main 1438.

MINISTERS—double-breasted Prince Albert
coat and vest, size 37; bought for \$100.
Phone Main 1438.

FREE—famous beer, guaranteed, like
you don't get it anywhere else.
Bell Phone 1438.

FOR SALE—A bargain 3 pool table, 2
cash register, 1 cigar case, can be seen at
1438 Bell Phone 1438.

WANTED—To exchange household goods
for new furniture. Call on Mr. J. H. Smith,
1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—The "Summers" porch rocker,
a pair, new, with a fine pair of shoes.
Call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

SECOND-HAND FURS all sizes. Hats
and fur goods, all sizes, all prices.
Call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

ONE upright Crown piano, in good con-
dition, 150 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Good STAND-
ARD MAKE UPRIGHT
PIANO, FOR CASH. MUST
BE SACRIFICE. PHONE IVY
2160.

MAIN SPRINGS IN YOUR
WATCH, SO TO ADVERT-
ISE, M'DUFFIE, JEWEL-
ER, 150 PEACHTREE.

AUCTION SALES

AT AUCTION

**SEVERAL CONSIGN-
MENTS, INCLUDING A
VERY FINE LOT OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNI-
TURE FROM A WEST
PEACHTREE APART-
MENT. THESE GOODS
ARE PRACTICALLY
NEW AND CONSIST OF
EVERYTHING TO FUR-
NISH A HOME COM-
PLETE. THERE IS A
QUARTERED-OAK DIN-
ING SUIT, FUMED OAK
DAVENPORT, MAHOG-
ANY AND QUARTERED-
OAK BEDROOM FURNI-
TURE, BRASS BEDS,
KITCHEN CABINET,
MAHOGANY LIBRARY
TABLE, FUMED OAK
CRAFTSMAN LIBRARY
SUIT, MAHOGANY
DRESSING TABLE,
SINGER SEWING MA-
CHINE, PORCH FURNI-
TURE, MAHOGANY
CHIFFORBE, MAHOG-
ANY DINING SUIT, ODD
SAMPLE ROCKERS AND
CHAIRS, CHINA, GLASS-
WARE, WOOLEN BLAN-
KETS, FINEST OF ART
SQUARES, LACE CUR-
TAINS, LINOLEUM,
BOOKS, BRIC-A-BRAC,
ETC., TUESDAY, SEPT.
28, AT 10 A. M. THESE
GOODS MUST BE SOLD
AS OWNER IS LEAVING
CITY. OPEN FOR IN-
SPECTION MONDAY.**

CENTRAL AUCTION CO.,
12 E. MITCHELL ST.

WANTED—Miscellaneous
Wanted highest cash prices for household
goods, pianos and office furniture, cash
advanced on consignment. Central Auction
Company, 12 East Mitchell St. Main 2424.

WANTED—To exchange household goods
for new furniture. Call on Mr. J. H. Smith,
1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Second-hand delivery wagon with
good motor in good condition and cheap.
Call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

BRICK WANTED
Phone Main 1438. Mr. Fincher.

WANTED—Second-hand cash for a machine.
Call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

**POULTRY, SEED
AND PET STOCK**

MISCELLANEOUS.
CONKEY SAYS:
DON'T WORRY—Cholera and indigestion in
a disgusting disease, but CONKEY'S
CHOLERA REMEDY, given in
time, will cure it. Dealers every-
where. Your local dealer. Try it. Dealers every-
where.

CONKEY SAYS:
DON'T WORRY—Cholera and indigestion in
a disgusting disease, but CONKEY'S
CHOLERA REMEDY, given in
time, will cure it. Dealers every-
where. Your local dealer. Try it. Dealers every-
where.

DOGS.
EXTRA FANCY COLLIE
Beautiful Collie pup, sable and white,
best breeding, no better quality any-
where. Price \$100.00. Call on Mr. J. H. Smith,
1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

PUPS.
Beautiful—Fine bird dog pup, about
6 weeks old, male, \$25.00. Call on Mr. J. H. Smith,
1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.
ONE dozen peach trees, selected
from our leading varieties, sent
prepaid upon receipt of \$1.00 and
address plainly written. Mur-
phy's Nurseries, Fayetteville, Ga.
Send for catalogue of winter flowering,
deciduous and evergreen plants. The Pri-
or, Route 21, Harrodsburg, Ky.

LIVE STOCK
WANTED—To buy a good wagon. Phone
IVY 1438.

GOATS.
FANCY BERKSHIRES
We have another lot of these fine Berk-
shire pigs ready to ship. No more bred
ones or bred right now, but some very
fine young pigs and as well as young
service boars as any one can buy. Come
and see. Address: 1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

COWS.
FOR SALE—Fine Jersey cow, 15 months
old, milk 25 lbs. per day. No more bred
ones, has better calf. 1000 lbs. Call on Mr. J. H. Smith,
1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Fine Jersey cow, well bred,
12 lbs. milk, 1000 lbs. Call on Mr. J. H. Smith,
1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

HORSES AND VEHICLES
FOR SALE—A good horse, red, good
for saddle and harness, and thoroughbred
trainer. Call on Mr. J. H. Smith, 1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To exchange household goods
for new furniture. Call on Mr. J. H. Smith,
1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To exchange household goods
for new furniture. Call on Mr. J. H. Smith,
1438 Peachtree, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE PRUDENTIAL

INSURANCE COM-
PANY is now accepting
loans on high-class im-
proved Atlanta property
at 6 per cent. Prompt
and courteous attention.

CHAS. H. BLACK,
Real Estate Loan Agent,
210-211 Empire Building,
Phone IVY 111.

TRY OUR EASY TERMS
LOANS \$25 UP
—ON—
FURNITURE AND PIANOS
WITHOUT REMOVAL.

LONG TIME. SMALL PAYMENTS.
PAYMENTS ON PRINCIPAL AS
LOW AS

12.00 PER MONTH ON \$25.00..... \$2.50
14.00 PER MONTH ON \$30.00..... \$3.00
16.00 PER MONTH ON \$35.00..... \$3.50
18.00 PER MONTH ON \$40.00..... \$4.00
20.00 PER MONTH ON \$45.00..... \$4.50
22.00 PER MONTH ON \$50.00..... \$5.00
24.00 PER MONTH ON \$55.00..... \$5.50
26.00 PER MONTH ON \$60.00..... \$6.00
28.00 PER MONTH ON \$65.00..... \$6.50
30.00 PER MONTH ON \$70.00..... \$7.00
32.00 PER MONTH ON \$75.00..... \$7.50
34.00 PER MONTH ON \$80.00..... \$8.00
36.00 PER MONTH ON \$85.00..... \$8.50
38.00 PER MONTH ON \$90.00..... \$9.00
40.00 PER MONTH ON \$95.00..... \$9.50
42.00 PER MONTH ON \$100.00..... \$10.00
44.00 PER MONTH ON \$105.00..... \$10.50
46.00 PER MONTH ON \$110.00..... \$11.00
48.00 PER MONTH ON \$115.00..... \$11.50
50.00 PER MONTH ON \$120.00..... \$12.00
52.00 PER MONTH ON \$125.00..... \$12.50
54.00 PER MONTH ON \$130.00..... \$13.00
56.00 PER MONTH ON \$135.00..... \$13.50
58.00 PER MONTH ON \$140.00..... \$14.00
60.00 PER MONTH ON \$145.00..... \$14.50
62.00 PER MONTH ON \$150.00..... \$15.00
64.00 PER MONTH ON \$155.00..... \$15.50
66.00 PER MONTH ON \$160.00..... \$16.00
68.00 PER MONTH ON \$165.00..... \$16.50
70.00 PER MONTH ON \$170.00..... \$17.00
72.00 PER MONTH ON \$175.00..... \$17.50
74.00 PER MONTH ON \$180.00..... \$18.00
76.00 PER MONTH ON \$185.00..... \$18.50
78.00 PER MONTH ON \$190.00..... \$19.00
80.00 PER MONTH ON \$195.00..... \$19.50
82.00 PER MONTH ON \$200.00..... \$20.00
84.00 PER MONTH ON \$205.00..... \$20.50
86.00 PER MONTH ON \$210.00..... \$21.00
88.00 PER MONTH ON \$215.00..... \$21.50
90.00 PER MONTH ON \$220.00..... \$22.00
92.00 PER MONTH ON \$225.00..... \$22.50
94.00 PER MONTH ON \$230.00..... \$23.00
96.00 PER MONTH ON \$235.00..... \$23.50
98.00 PER MONTH ON \$240.00..... \$24.00
100.00 PER MONTH ON \$245.00..... \$24.50
102.00 PER MONTH ON \$250.00..... \$25.00
104.00 PER MONTH ON \$255.00..... \$25.50
106.00 PER MONTH ON \$260.00..... \$26.00
108.00 PER MONTH ON \$265.00..... \$26.50
110.00 PER MONTH ON \$270.00..... \$27.00
112.00 PER MONTH ON \$275.00..... \$27.50
114.00 PER MONTH ON \$280.00..... \$28.00
116.00 PER MONTH ON \$285.00..... \$28.50
118.00 PER MONTH ON \$290.00..... \$29.00
120.00 PER MONTH ON \$295.00..... \$29.50
122.00 PER MONTH ON \$300.00..... \$30.00
124.00 PER MONTH ON \$305.00..... \$30.50
126.00 PER MONTH ON \$310.00..... \$31.00
128.00 PER MONTH ON \$315.00..... \$31.50
130.00 PER MONTH ON \$320.00..... \$32.00
132.00 PER MONTH ON \$325.00..... \$32.50
134.00 PER MONTH ON \$330.00..... \$33.00
136.00 PER MONTH ON \$335.00..... \$33.50
138.00 PER MONTH ON \$340.00..... \$34.00
140.00 PER MONTH ON \$345.00..... \$34.50
142.00 PER MONTH ON \$350.00..... \$35.00
144.00 PER MONTH ON \$355.00..... \$35.50
146.00 PER MONTH ON \$360.00..... \$36.00
148.00 PER MONTH ON \$365.00..... \$36.50
150.00 PER MONTH ON \$370.00..... \$37.00
152.00 PER MONTH ON \$375.00..... \$37.50
154.00 PER MONTH ON \$380.00..... \$38.00
156.00 PER MONTH ON \$385.00..... \$38.50
158.00 PER MONTH ON \$390.00..... \$39.00
160.00 PER MONTH ON \$395.00..... \$39.50
162.00 PER MONTH ON \$400.00..... \$40.00
164.00 PER MONTH ON \$405.00..... \$40.50
166.00 PER MONTH ON \$410.00..... \$41.00
168.00 PER MONTH ON \$415.00..... \$41.50
170.00 PER MONTH ON \$420.00..... \$42.00
172.00 PER MONTH ON \$425.00..... \$42.50
174.00 PER MONTH ON \$430.00..... \$43.00
176.00 PER MONTH ON \$435.00..... \$43.50
178.00 PER MONTH ON \$440.00..... \$44.00
180.00 PER MONTH ON \$445.00..... \$44.50
182.00 PER MONTH ON \$450.00..... \$45.00
184.00 PER MONTH ON \$455.00..... \$45.50
186.00 PER MONTH ON \$460.00..... \$46.00
188.00 PER MONTH ON \$465.00..... \$46.50
190.00 PER MONTH ON \$470.00..... \$47.00
192.00 PER MONTH ON \$475.00..... \$47.50
194.00 PER MONTH ON \$480.00..... \$48.00
196.00 PER MONTH ON \$485.00..... \$48.50
198.00 PER MONTH ON \$490.00..... \$49.00
200.00 PER MONTH ON \$495.00..... \$49.50
202.00 PER MONTH ON \$500.00..... \$50.00
204.00 PER MONTH ON \$505.00..... \$50.50
206.00 PER MONTH ON \$510.00..... \$51.00
208.00 PER MONTH ON \$515.00..... \$51.50
210.00 PER MONTH ON \$520.00..... \$52.00
212.00 PER MONTH ON \$525.00..... \$52.50
214.00 PER MONTH ON \$530.00..... \$53.00
216.00 PER MONTH ON \$535.00..... \$53.50
218.00 PER MONTH ON \$540.00..... \$54.00
220.00 PER MONTH ON \$545.00..... \$54.50
222.00 PER MONTH ON \$550.00..... \$55.00
224.00 PER MONTH ON \$555.00..... \$55.50
226.00 PER MONTH ON \$560.00..... \$56.00
228.00 PER MONTH ON \$565.00..... \$56.50
230.00 PER MONTH ON \$570.00..... \$57.00
232.00 PER MONTH ON \$575.00..... \$57.50
234.00 PER MONTH ON \$580.00..... \$58.00
236.00 PER MONTH ON \$585.00..... \$58.50
238.00 PER MONTH ON \$590.00..... \$59.00
240.00 PER MONTH ON \$595.00..... \$59.50
242.00 PER MONTH ON \$600.00..... \$60.00
244.00 PER MONTH ON \$605.00..... \$60.50
246.00 PER MONTH ON \$610.00..... \$61.00
248.00 PER MONTH ON \$615.00..... \$61.50
250.00 PER MONTH ON \$620.00..... \$62.00
252.00 PER MONTH ON \$625.00..... \$62.50
254.00 PER MONTH ON \$630.00..... \$63.00
256.00 PER MONTH ON \$635.00..... \$63.50
258.00 PER MONTH ON \$640.00..... \$64.00
260.00 PER MONTH ON \$645.00..... \$64.50
262.00 PER MONTH ON \$650.00..... \$65.00
264.00 PER MONTH ON \$655.00..... \$65.50
266.00 PER MONTH ON \$660.00..... \$66.00
268.00 PER MONTH ON \$665.00..... \$66.50
270.00 PER MONTH ON \$670.00..... \$67.00
272.00 PER MONTH ON \$675.00..... \$67.50
274.00 PER MONTH ON \$680.00..... \$68.00
276.00 PER MONTH ON \$685.00..... \$68.50
278.00 PER MONTH ON \$690.00..... \$69.00
280.00 PER MONTH ON \$695.00..... \$69.50
282.00 PER MONTH ON \$700.00..... \$70.00
284.00 PER MONTH ON \$705.00..... \$70.50
286.00 PER MONTH ON \$710.00..... \$71.00
288.00 PER MONTH ON \$715.00..... \$71.50
290.00 PER MONTH ON \$720.00..... \$72.00
292.00 PER MONTH ON \$725.00..... \$72.50
294.00 PER MONTH ON \$730.00..... \$73.00
296.00 PER MONTH ON \$735.00..... \$73.50
298.00 PER MONTH ON \$740.00..... \$74.00
300.00 PER MONTH ON \$745.00..... \$74.50
302.00 PER MONTH ON \$750.00..... \$75.00
304.00 PER MONTH ON \$755.00..... \$75.50
306.00 PER MONTH ON \$760.00..... \$76.00
308.00 PER MONTH ON \$765.00..... \$76.50
310.00 PER MONTH ON \$770.00..... \$77.00
312.00 PER MONTH ON \$775.00..... \$77.50
314.00 PER MONTH ON \$780.00..... \$78.00
316.00 PER MONTH ON \$785.00..... \$78.50
318.00 PER MONTH ON \$790.00..... \$79.00
320.00 PER MONTH ON \$795.00..... \$79.50
322.00 PER MONTH ON \$800.00..... \$80.00
324.00 PER MONTH ON \$805.00..... \$80.50
326.00 PER MONTH ON \$810.00..... \$81.00
328.00 PER MONTH ON \$815.00..... \$81.50
330.00 PER MONTH ON \$820.00..... \$82.00
332.00 PER MONTH ON \$825.00..... \$82.50
334.00 PER MONTH ON \$830.00..... \$83.00
336.00 PER MONTH ON \$835.00..... \$83.50
338.00 PER MONTH ON \$840.00..... \$84.00
340.00 PER MONTH ON \$845.00..... \$84.50
342.00 PER MONTH ON \$850.00..... \$85.00
344.00 PER MONTH ON \$855.00..... \$85.50
346.00 PER MONTH ON \$860.00..... \$86.00
348.00 PER MONTH ON \$865.00..... \$86.50
350.00 PER MONTH ON \$870.00..... \$87.00
352.00 PER MONTH ON \$875.00..... \$87.50
354.00 PER MONTH ON \$880.00..... \$88.00
356.00 PER MONTH ON \$885.00..... \$88.50
358.00 PER MONTH ON \$890.00..... \$89.00
360.00 PER MONTH ON \$895.00..... \$89.50
362.00 PER MONTH ON \$900.00..... \$90.00
364.00 PER MONTH ON \$905.00..... \$90.50
366.00 PER MONTH ON \$910.00..... \$91.00
368.00 PER MONTH ON \$915.00..... \$91.50
370.00 PER MONTH ON \$920.00..... \$92.00
372.00 PER MONTH ON \$925.00..... \$92.50
374.00 PER MONTH ON \$930.00..... \$93.00
376.00 PER MONTH ON \$935.00..... \$93.50
378.00 PER MONTH ON \$940.00..... \$94.00
380.00 PER MONTH ON \$945.00..... \$94.50
382.00 PER MONTH ON \$950.00..... \$95.00
384.00 PER MONTH ON \$955.00..... \$95.50
386.00 PER MONTH ON \$960.00..... \$96.00
388.00 PER MONTH ON \$965.00..... \$96.50
390.00 PER MONTH ON \$970.00..... \$97.00
392.00 PER MONTH ON \$975.00..... \$97.50
394.00 PER MONTH ON \$980.00..... \$98.00
396.00 PER MONTH ON \$985.00..... \$98.50
398.00 PER MONTH ON \$990.00..... \$99.00
400.00 PER MONTH ON \$995.00..... \$99.50
402.00 PER MONTH ON \$1000.00..... \$100.00
404.00 PER MONTH ON \$1005.00..... \$100.50
406.00 PER MONTH ON \$1010.00..... \$101.00
408.00 PER MONTH ON \$1015.00..... \$101.50
410.00 PER MONTH ON \$1020.00..... \$102.00
412.00 PER MONTH ON \$1025.00..... \$102.50
414.00 PER MONTH ON \$1030.00..... \$103.00
416.00 PER MONTH ON \$1035.00..... \$103.50
418.00 PER MONTH ON \$1040.00..... \$104.00
420.00 PER MONTH ON \$1045.00..... \$104.50
422.00 PER MONTH ON \$1050.00..... \$105.00
424.00 PER MONTH ON \$1055.00..... \$105.50
426.00 PER MONTH ON \$1060.00..... \$106.00
428.00 PER MONTH ON \$1065.00..... \$106.50
430.00 PER MONTH ON \$1070.00..... \$107.00
432.00 PER MONTH ON \$1075.00..... \$107.50
434.00 PER MONTH ON \$1080.00..... \$108.00
436.00 PER MONTH ON \$1085.00..... \$108.50
438.00 PER MONTH ON \$1090.00..... \$109.00
440.00 PER MONTH ON \$1095.00..... \$109.50
442.00 PER MONTH ON \$1100.00..... \$110.00
444.00 PER MONTH ON \$1105.00..... \$110.50
446.00 PER MONTH ON \$1110.00..... \$111.00
448.00 PER MONTH ON \$1115.00..... \$111.50
450.00 PER MONTH ON \$1120.00..... \$112.00
452.00 PER MONTH ON \$1125.00..... \$112.50
454.00 PER MONTH ON \$1130.00..... \$113.00
456.00 PER MONTH ON \$1135.00..... \$113.50
458.00 PER MONTH ON \$1140.00..... \$114.00
460.00 PER MONTH ON \$1145.00..... \$114.50
462.00 PER MONTH ON \$1150.00..... \$115.00
464.00 PER MONTH ON \$1155.00..... \$115.50
466.00 PER MONTH ON \$1160.00..... \$116.00
468.00 PER MONTH ON \$1165.00..... \$116.50
470.00 PER MONTH ON \$1170.00..... \$117.00
472.00 PER MONTH ON \$1175.00..... \$117.50
474.00 PER MONTH ON \$1180.00..... \$118.00
476.00 PER MONTH ON \$1185.00..... \$118.50
478.00 PER MONTH ON \$1190.00..... \$119.00
480.00 PER MONTH ON \$1195.00..... \$119.50
482.00 PER MONTH ON \$1200.00..... \$120.00
484.00 PER MONTH ON \$1205.00..... \$120.50
486.00 PER MONTH ON \$1210.00..... \$121.00
488.00 PER MONTH ON \$1215.00..... \$121.50
490.00 PER MONTH ON \$1220.00..... \$122.00
492.00 PER MONTH ON \$1225.00..... \$122.50
494.00 PER MONTH ON \$1230.00..... \$123.00
496.00 PER MONTH ON \$1235.00..... \$123.50
498.00 PER MONTH ON \$1240.00..... \$124.00
500.00 PER MONTH ON \$1245.00..... \$124.50
502.00 PER MONTH ON \$1250.00..... \$125.00
504.00 PER MONTH ON \$1255.00..... \$125.50
506.00 PER MONTH ON \$1260.00..... \$126.00
508.00 PER MONTH ON \$1265.00..... \$126.50
510.00 PER MONTH ON \$1270.00..... \$127.00
512.00 PER MONTH ON \$1275.00..... \$127.50
514.00 PER MONTH ON \$1280.00..... \$128.00
516.00 PER MONTH ON \$1285.00..... \$128.50
518.00 PER MONTH ON \$1290.00..... \$129.00
520.00 PER MONTH ON \$1295.00..... \$129.50
522.00 PER MONTH ON \$1300.00..... \$130.00
524.00 PER MONTH ON \$1305.00..... \$130.50
526.00 PER MONTH ON \$1310.00..... \$131.00
528.00 PER MONTH ON \$1315.00..... \$131.50
530.00 PER MONTH ON \$1320.00..... \$132.00
532.00 PER MONTH ON \$1325.00..... \$132.50
534.00 PER MONTH ON \$1330.00..... \$133.00
536.00 PER MONTH ON \$1335.00..... \$133.50
538.00 PER MONTH ON \$1340.00..... \$134.00
540.00 PER MONTH ON \$1345.00..... \$134.50
542.00 PER MONTH ON \$1350.00..... \$135.00
544.00 PER MONTH ON \$1355.00..... \$135.50
546.00 PER MONTH ON \$1360.00..... \$136.00
548.00 PER MONTH ON \$1365.00..... \$136.50
550.00 PER MONTH ON \$1370.00..... \$137.00
552.00 PER MONTH ON \$1375.00..... \$137.50
554.00 PER MONTH ON \$1380.00..... \$138.00
556.00 PER MONTH ON \$1385.00..... \$138.50
558.00 PER MONTH ON \$1390.00..... \$139.00
560.00 PER MONTH ON \$1395.00..... \$139.50
562.00 PER MONTH ON \$1400.00..... \$140.00
564.00 PER MONTH ON \$1405.00..... \$140.50
566.00 PER MONTH ON \$1410.00..... \$141.00
568.00 PER MONTH ON \$1415.00..... \$141.50
570.00 PER MONTH ON \$1420.00..... \$142.00
572.00 PER MONTH ON \$1425.00..... \$142.50
574.00 PER MONTH ON \$1430.00..... \$143.00
576.00 PER MONTH ON \$1435.00..... \$143.50
578.00 PER MONTH ON \$1440.00..... \$144.00
580.00 PER MONTH ON \$1445.00..... \$144.50
582.00 PER MONTH ON \$1450.00..... \$145.00
584.00 PER MONTH ON \$1455.00..... \$145.50
586.00 PER MONTH ON \$1460.00..... \$146.00
588.00 PER MONTH ON \$1465.00..... \$146.50
590.00 PER MONTH ON \$1470.00..... \$147.00
592.00 PER MONTH ON \$1475.00..... \$147.50
594.00 PER MONTH ON \$1480.00..... \$148.00
596.00 PER MONTH ON \$1485.00..... \$148.50
598.00 PER MONTH ON \$1490.00..... \$149.00
600.0

**COMBINED CONDITION OF
FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS**

**Total Reserve, \$313,144,000;
Members' Deposit Balances,
\$329,941,000.**

Washington, September 25.—Gold in the vaults of the federal reserve banks increased more than \$500,000 during the past week, according to the statement of the banks' condition, September 24, issued today by the federal reserve board. It shows:

[illegible]

not of more, was chiefly responsible for the bullish sentiment which ruled the market. The movement of the spring crop, however, was of much larger proportions that threatened a further decline in the price of corn on the market, especially after the heavy rains of the latter part of the yield in the winter belt.

Corn weakened under the weight of the heavy rains, and the market also rides the slowness of eastern call tenders. The market is still in a state of doubt. Data were steadied by unfavorable weather conditions. Trade was light.

There was a slight recovery in the price of meats had a bullish influence on provisions. There was said the total fall in the price for the country was \$1.00 throughout the west would be 40,000,000 pounds.

Chicago Quotations.

Range	High	Low	Close	Prev. Articles
Open	High	Low	Close	Close

WHEAT		1974.		1964.		1954.	
Dec.	Sept.	Dec.	Sept.	Dec.	Sept.	Dec.	Sept.
88 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
CORN							
71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
65 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
OATS							
38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
PORK							
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
LARD							
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
EGGS							
16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
RIBS							
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Beef cuts							
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Receipts in Chicago.							
Articles.				Saturday.			
Wheat, oats				29 1/2			
Corn				29 1/2			
Oats				29 1/2			
Pork				29 1/2			
Lard				29 1/2			
Eggs				29 1/2			
Ribs				29 1/2			
Beef cuts				29 1/2			

Primary Movement.
Receipts—Wheat 2,775,000, against 2,152,000 last week and 2,551,000 last week.
Shipments—Wheat 2,775,000, against 846,000 last week and 321,000 last week.
Receipts—Corn 322,000, against 664,000 last week and 322,000 last week.
Shipments—Wheat 2,468,000, against 1,237,000 last week and 1,237,000 last week.
Shipments—Corn 495,000, against 850,000 last week and 495,000 last week.
Shipments—Oats 798,000, against 1,193,000 last week and last year.

Grain.
Chicago, September 30.—Wheat No. 2, \$1.12@1.13; No. 3 red, \$1.09@1.10; No. 2 hard, \$1.08@1.09; No. 3 yellow, \$1.07@1.08; No. 2 white, \$1.04@1.05; standard, nominal.
Corn No. 2, 2 3/4.
Barley, \$1.00@.02.
Timothy, \$1.00@.02.
Clover, \$1.00@1.00.

Sugar.
New York, September 26.—Sugar futures advanced on September 26—Friday. The market was steady, 3 to 2 points higher. Holiday in raw and refined sugars.
Range in New York futures Saturday:

January	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4
March	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4
May	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4
July	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4
September	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4
November	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4
December	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4	2 1/8 @ 2 1/4

September	2.94	2.98
October	2.84	2.96
November	2.91	2.98
December	2.90	2.98

Rice.

New Orleans, September 25.—A ton to—

prevailed in all grades of rice. Re-
sults rounded off: millers, 14.85; clean,
No. 2, 1.15; macks rough Honduras
No. 2, 2.80; 2.55. The market for Japan
rice was quiet. Prices: No. 1, 2.10;
No. 2, 1.82; pockets clean Honduras at 2 1/2
cents; 7 1/4 pockets Japan at 4 1/4. Quota
rough Honduras, 3.15 @ 3.55; others un-
changed.

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bers Liverpool Cotton Association.
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liberal terms given for consignments

ice invited

Cotton and the South—How the Invention of the Cotton Gin Shaped Its Destiny

Had the South Never Raised a Bale of Cotton It Would Be Vastly Richer and More Populous Than It Is, in the Opinion of an Authority.

By RICHARD H. EDMONDS,
Editor Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.

WHEN a New England man living in the South invaded the cotton gin he probably did more to shape the destiny of the South than any other man who ever lived.

Prior to the invention of the cotton gin the South was giving its attention largely to industrial activities. Up to 1810 it led New England in manufacturing. Its foremost men in the early days prior to and after the Revolution were in very many cases men of technical training. Washington was a civil engineer, and his father a miner and shipper of iron. Jefferson owned iron works, and in those early days the iron industry was an important factor in the life of a large portion of the South.

In his "History of Iron in All Ages" James M. Swank, in referring to the establishment of many furnaces and bloomeries throughout the then settled portions of the South, said:

"The people who built these furnaces and bloomeries were not only bold and enterprising, but appear to have been born with a genius for making iron. Wherever they went they seem to have searched for iron ore, and, having found it, their small charcoal furnaces and bloomeries soon followed. No State in the Union have shown in their early history more intelligent appreciation of the value of an iron industry than North Carolina and Tennessee, and none have been more prompt to establish it. . . . It is a curious fact that during men who pushed their way into the wilds of Western Carolina and Eastern Tennessee in the last century, and who set up their small furnaces and bloomeries when furs yet took the place of hamlets, founded an iron industry which still retains many of the primitive features that at first characterized it."

As early as 1716 Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, established several iron making enterprises. In 1727 the General Assembly of that State passed an act for encouraging adventurers in iron works. Colonel William Byrd, writing in 1732 of the many iron enterprises that had been started in Virginia, refers to one case to the iron development near Fredericksburg, and adds:

"Mr. Washington raises the ore and carts it thither for twenty shillings the ton of iron that it yields. . . . Besides Mr. Washington and Mr. England, there are several other persons in England concerned in these works. Matters are very well managed there, and no expense is spared to make them profitable."

In another place Swank, referring to increased activity of iron interests in Virginia, says:

"About 1790 the iron history of Virginia took a fresh start, as did many other manufactures of the State. . . . No State in the Union gave more attention to domestic manufactures after the close of the Revolution than did Virginia. Richmond, Lynchburg, Staunton, Winchester and some other places became noted for the extent and variety of their manufactures."

In South Carolina iron works were built in 1778, and at the beginning of the Revolution the State offered liberal premiums to those who would establish iron works, and a number of furnaces and rolling mills and nail mills were established. During the Revolutionary War William H. Hill, father of General D. H. Hill, of the Confederate army, operated a large and blast furnace in that State. These works were burned by Lord Cornwallis in his advance from upper South Carolina to North Carolina, and some small iron guns made in these works to aid in the Revolution were captured by Cornwallis and destroyed. Later on both North and South Carolina gave very considerable attention to iron making, as to other lines of industry.

Trend of Industrial Thought Changed by Gin Invention.

The trend of Southern thought to industrial activities, as indicated in these facts, typical of many that could be given, was changed largely by the invention of the cotton gin. In these days the price of cotton was so high and the profit in its production so great that the energy and capital of the South were soon concentrated upon cotton growing. In the early days of the cotton industry prices ranged from fourteen or fifteen cents to forty cents a pound, yielding annual profits. Under such conditions the South for several decades almost forgot its industrial activities and centered its thought and life upon cotton. In order to grow more cotton, to meet the world's demand, it sought to increase the number of slaves and open up more land. This condition brought about a marked movement of population from the upper Southern States toward Alabama and Mississippi, in order to enlarge the cotton area and get the benefit of their virgin soils, increasing the demand for still more slaves with which to cultivate still more cotton land.

Thus the cotton gin fastened cotton upon the South, and with its alluring profits in the early days, was largely responsible for fastening slavery, with all its train of evils, more firmly upon this section.

The creation of the cotton growing industry during the first sixty years of the last century is probably the greatest business achievement made by any section of any country during that time. It represented a much larger investment of capital than the entire manufacturing business of New England. It had reached a point in international affairs where it largely dominated the commerce, the finance and to a considerable extent the politics of this country and of Great Britain. The people of the South had learned to think cotton and measure all of their business activities by the cotton boll and bale.

New England's manufacturing interests in those

days were based almost wholly upon domestic trade; the South's cotton business was international in its importance and scope, and it brought the business men of the South in intimate touch with all the financial and manufacturing interests of Europe.

Cotton Enchains Entire Southland.

As cotton chained slavery to the South, so cotton has chained the South to the slavery of thinking and acting in terms of cotton.

In the early forties, when overproduction brought about a rapid decline in the price of cotton, the average New York middling price for 1844-45 being 3.55c, there was a very quick turn of the South back to industrial activities. Stimulated by the new spirit created by the development of railroads, and turning from cotton by reason of low prices, the South, handicapped as it was by slavery, promptly turned its thought to industrial pursuits. In the decade 1850 to 1860 the South made remarkable progress in the revival of its manufacturing interests, but, of course, during the fifty years in which the South had reoriented its thought upon New England and concentrated its activities upon manufactures. It had in this way created such extensive manufacturing interests that the South was far in the rear in industrial pursuits. The South did, however, during the decade of 1850 to 1860 throw tremendous energy into the discussion of industrial work and into the actual development of manufacturing and railroad interests. But the war came, and when in 1865 the long, gray line, which was then only a shell, faded away the South was utterly and apparently hopelessly bankrupt. Its labor system had been completely changed and those who as slaves had been directed by master minds in their farm work now suddenly found themselves left to their own initiative. They had never learned to think for themselves. They had always depended upon their owners to think for them. They had been directed what to do and how to do it. They knew that when they left the field they had something else to think about, for a home, food and clothes were provided for them.

Industrial Chaos After War.

If to-day a great machine shop employing a thousand men working under the control of a few foremen and superintendents were suddenly broken up and every man was told to go out and start a little machine shop for himself the local confusion would not be as great relatively as that which confronted the agriculture of the whole South by reason of the change from slave to free labor and the conditions under which the changes were made. The negro had neither the experience nor the ability to operate for himself which would be found at least among some of the thousand mechanics suddenly turned loose and told to start a thousand small machine shops. Nevertheless, there was an abundance of land available, and cotton factors and money lenders were ready to aid the negroes as well as others for a profit, and a very big one at that, in rearing a few acres on which to raise cotton, "grubstaking" them until the cotton was picked. The land owners of the South also were compelled, by reason of their poverty following the war, likewise to put themselves in the hands of the money lenders, who helped them to make a crop by advancing money and taking a mortgage on the crop in advance of the ploughing of the land in which it was to be planted.

Prior to the war the Central South had been very largely self-sustaining in the production of foodstuffs. The plantation was a well rounded institution. It raised its corn and hogs and to a considerable extent made its cotton a surplus crop. Some of the slaves were taught carpentering, some blacksmithing and some were given other trades, so that most of the work needed on a plantation could be done without calling on outside help.

Indeed the well-rounded plantation of earlier days was the forerunner of the big industrial enterprise of to-day which seeks to control all of its raw materials; such, for instance, as in iron and steel, where the large concerns own their iron ore, their limestone, their coking coal and, in some cases, the railroads which assemble these raw materials out of which to turn the finished product.

The complete breaking up of the whole industrial system of the day, the abandonment of every big shop, the immediate forcing back of every workman into mining his own ore, making his own bit of pig iron or establishing his own machine shop would scarcely be a greater revolution than that which faced the agricultural South in 1865.

Cotton Money Advanced Plentifully.

Under the conditions then prevailing money lenders advanced against cotton only. They would not advance a dollar against grain or livestock. There were two reasons for this. Cotton was always salable anywhere, and the money lender had in cotton a gilt edge security which he could cash in with less trouble than anything else produced on the farm. He was not in a position generally to handle the sale of foodstuffs, but the world was hungry for all the cotton he could turn out. Moreover, a very large percentage of the money lenders were cotton factors or commission merchants, who had a double reason for following this policy. If they could keep the planter, large or small, from growing his own foodstuffs, they would have the pressing business of the grower, the required for the maintenance of his family and the feeding of his live stock. They thus "grubstaked" the planter by selling to him at an exorbitant figure all foodstuffs for man and beast, his agricultural implements and the mules with which he worked the land. They had a mortgage on the cotton before it was planted, and holding this over the grower, he was compelled to buy from them at their prices and on their terms.

It was estimated that for many years after the war the average cost to the small cotton grower who had to buy on credit in this way was more than seventy-five per cent higher than he could have obtained the same things for if he had been able to buy for cash. And even now the difference is great enough to keep the indifferent farmer forever poor.

That the South ever survived such a system and finally pulled itself together and worked out of it is an amazing tribute to the inherent agricultural potentialities of this section.

It is true that the small tenant farmers, of whom there are about one million, are still handicapped by such conditions. Their crops are very largely made on advances from the land owner, the local banker or the local merchant. For more than fifty years they have followed this system, until it has seemed almost impossible to break the tenant farmers away from the system of raising all cotton and buying all of their foodstuffs.

Small Farmer Still Handicapped.

The traveler through the South away from the railway lines can see thousands of small tenant houses, some occupied by whites and some by blacks, without a vestige of garden; not a vegetable in sight, not a chicken or a pig on the place. The cotton crop as raised by these people requires less thought, less brain work and less bodily work than any other important crop produced. And so this element of the South, which has been the heaviest burden that it has had to carry—except the demagogic politician, of which there is a perennial crop—keeps on raising cotton and buying its food supplies. The more intelligent planters, as differentiated from this system of the poorer tenants, who to a large extent are of the

blockade of its whole coast, the condition of Germany at the end would not be nearly so disastrously had as was that of the South.

We should also remember that by reason of the demoralization after the war about 5,000,000 whites emigrated between 1865 and 1890 from the Central South to the North, the West, the Pacific coast and Texas, thus draining that section of hundreds of thousands of its most intelligent and progressive young men from the farms and the villages.

When these facts are taken into account the South is entitled to boundless praise for what it has wrought.

Had the South never raised a bale of cotton it would, I am satisfied, be vastly richer and more populous than it is.

Without cotton the South would not have had the same inducement to extend slavery, and slavery enchained the white man's potentialities far more than it enchained the slave.

Without cotton and the extension of slavery developed by cotton the South would have concentrated its energies upon industrial activities, and this section would long ago have become one of the foremost regions of the world in manufacturing development.

Well Rounded Agricultural Growth.

Without cotton the South would have carried out a well rounded agricultural growth which would have had a great grain and livestock region, in this respect rivaling, if not surpassing, the West. That the South is admirably adapted for livestock raising, that hogs and cattle can be produced in this section at a lower cost and to greater profit

It has a variety of soil that, according to its kind, will produce almost any variety of crops from the semi-tropical of Florida and the Gulf coast to those that require the cold climate of the high mountain regions.

And yet a country so marvellously endowed with advantages for diversified agriculture and for diversified and extensive commerce in every line of human activity has made cotton its fetish, and in the worship of cotton has failed to gain that almost limitless prosperity which nature seems to have foreordained for it when it dowered it more richly with natural resources than any other country on earth.

Possibilities of Cotton All but Boundless.

Notwithstanding this view of the situation, however, cotton is a wonderful crop, whose potentialities when wisely controlled are almost boundless. The South produces about two-thirds of the world's cotton. In this practical monopoly it has an advantage over all other countries in furnishing the raw material for the second greatest manufacturing interest, surpassed in output by steel and iron alone. This very monopoly, however, has been a hindrance to the South. Had this section aimed to fight harder to maintain its cotton industry in competition with other countries, greater care in cultivation and in the handling of cotton would have been required. The very lavishness of the advantages given by nature for cotton growing has resulted in developing improvidence in the growing of the crop.

It is but natural that as the business and political life of much of the South has for a century centered around cotton this section should be extremely sensitive to anything that relates to its great staple. Cotton has, therefore, been the shibboleth of the politicians of the South. Whenever they have desired to stimulate interest in their own waning fortunes or to catch the applause of the crowd they have appealed to the fetish worship of cotton by the South. As the politicians for half a century before the war used slavery, and for half a century after the war the bugaboo of the free negro, to aggrandise the political thought of the South, so they have for generations used cotton as something that immediately catches the ear of the South and appeals to its enthusiasm when cotton is boosted and to its prejudices when cotton is in their judgment mistreated or its value minimized.

Cotton Sometimes a Curse.

As wonderful as cotton is, far reaching in all the ramifications of the world's trade and when rightly used one of the best material blessings heaven ever gave to any country, it often proves a curse by absorbing so much of the thought of this section. Even liberality to religious or educational work largely depends upon the price of cotton, and yet even the most valuable cotton crop ever produced by the South, which yielded, including the seed, more than \$1,100,000,000, was considerably less than one-third of the total value of the South's agricultural products for the year.

If half of the energy given by press and by politicians to the discussion of the wrongs alleged to cotton were expended in stimulating the South to the diversification of its agriculture, instead of stirring the South to the worship of cotton, infinitely greater good would be accomplished.

The South could turn from cotton growing to diversified agriculture with far less loss to itself than the loss to the business interests of the world outside of the South. The South is not one-tenth so dependent for its prosperity upon cotton as the great textile manufacturing centres of the world are dependent upon the South for their existence.

It has been demonstrated in every section of the South, from Virginia to far away Texas, that there is scarcely any portion of this region which could not turn to diversified agriculture to greater profit than raising cotton, even if cotton continued to sell at a high price. No greater mistake can be made by the South or about the South than to imagine that the soil of this section is better adapted for cotton than for other profitable crops.

Moreover, diversified farming would bring increasing fertility to Southern soil. Grains and grasses would mean hogs and cattle, and these would mean enriched soil and diversity of thought as well as diversity of farming.

Broader Civilization Possible.

A broader and higher civilization would be the result of a campaign persistently fought out for inducing the landowners of the South, the bankers and the merchants and the manufacturers to use their utmost energy to lessening the interest in cotton growing and to increasing the interest of the tenant farmer as well as of the larger farmer in diversity of agriculture.

The highest ultimate prosperity to the South will come not from high prices of cotton, though high prices always bring temporary prosperity, but from the gradual lessening of the South's dependence on cotton and an increase of the South's attention to the raising of larger diversified crops and of livestock, for which this section is so splendidly equipped by nature.

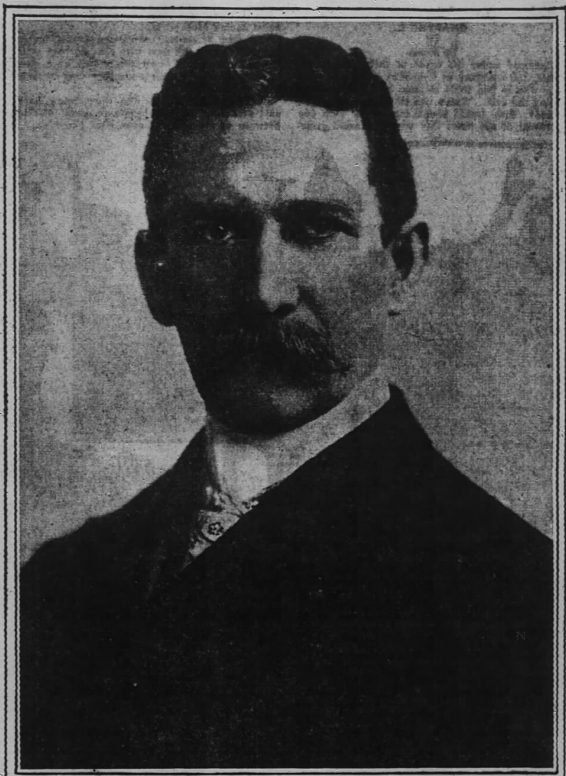
Virginia.

There was a time when the farmers of Southwest Virginia, "the fairest land on earth," dug up blue grass, and even burned the roots, because of the dread of grass. In that same section, on that one despoiled blue grass, they now fatten the finest cattle that go to the markets of this or any other country.

Florida.

There was a time when it was thought that Florida could raise only oranges and grapefruit and vegetables, but I have visited a farm of five thousand acres in the centre of Florida where Western men are growing grain and raising cattle to a larger profit than they were ever able to make in the best grain and cattle regions of the West.

May the day be hastened when cotton shall be de-throned as king in trade and in commerce, and when it shall be made a servant, blessing the South as a servant where it cursed it as king. Then this section will look back and rejoice that through much tribulation it has reached the Promised Land of diversified agriculture, for with diversified agriculture in its broadest sense will come the widest diversity of economic thought and educational advancement and abounding wealth.



Richard H. Edmonds, Editor Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md.

more illiterate element, are among the best farmers in the land. They raise to a very considerable extent, as the old South did, their food supplies, and they are increasing their production of live stock as well as of grains and grasses. They know the farming business as well as the most intelligent Western farmer.

The more intelligent planters are the ones who are redeeming the agricultural interests of the South from the curse of "all cotton." They are the ones who are diversifying its agricultural interests, who are giving increased attention to grains and grasses and cattle raising and food growing. They are the ones who are building better homes, who are leaders in many activities looking to material and educational betterment of their country.

Example Set by Intelligent Planters.

Sooner or later their example will be followed by many of the poorer tenant farmers. The change is already in evidence, though it has necessarily been slow. When, however, we consider the awful wreck and ruin following four years of war, the utter destruction of all the wealth of the South, the revolution in its labor system and the necessity of resuming farming burdened with these conditions and with the exorbitant rates for money and for goods purchased or raised, the world ought not to be surprised at what to some seems slow progress in the diversification of agriculture.

If Germany should maintain the present war for four years, and if the Allies should overrun that country from end to end, and the United States did the South, and if the British navy should completely blockade all Germany from the outside world, as the South was shut off by the

than in the West, is now almost universally admitted, and the national government is looking forward to the time when the South will become the great beef producing section of the country.

Without cotton all of these things would have been achieved long before the war.

And had this been done, to an agricultural parity equal to that of the West, made possible by grains and grasses and cattle, the South would have made this the manufacturing empire of the world.

It is, I believe, universally accepted that there is no other region on earth known to man possessing the remarkable combination of advantages to be found in the South for the widest variety of manufactures.

In the South there are 88,000 square miles of coal, or twice as much coal area as all Europe possesses, and more than four times as much as all of Europe outside of Russia. Three-fourths of the coking coal area of the United States, upon which depends the metallurgical development of the entire country, is in the South.

Possibilities of the Great South.

This region, so richly endowed with coal, has likewise the advantages of having vast stores of iron ore in close proximity to its coal.

It is the chief source of supply of lumber for the United States.

It has water power of almost limitless potentialities.

It is the centre of the world's greatest activities in natural gas and oil production.

It produces about three-fourths of the sulphur of the world.

It has more than one-half of the entire coast line of the United States.



Dougherty - Little - Redwine - comp
line, was all put out Saturday. He ha
most "his eyes," and couldn't see how
make out the large number of go
orders he had brought in with him
Until he finds his glasses his frien
Sid Wilkins, has volunteered to cop
off his orders for him.



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SOCIAL ITEMS

Mrs. and Mrs. Cleveland Bryant Ford announce the birth of a son, their home, 47 Brookline street, on September 27, who has been named Joseph Henry Ford.

Miss Mary Glenn has returned to Columbus.

Mrs. I. N. Truitt, of Marietta, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Scott.

Mrs. Richard P. Brooks, of Forsyth, who has been in the city for a week, will return home today.

Mrs. John Silver is convalescent after an illness of several weeks.

Miss Guy Woodford entertained at bridge yesterday morning at her home on Force de Leon avenue in compliment to Mrs. A. F. Woodell of Havana, Cuba, the guest of Mrs. Arthur Smart.

A delightful event of last evening was the Phi Kappa Alpha dance given at the fraternity house on Williams street.

Miss Ada Alexander is spending two weeks with Mrs. R. M. Aiken, her summer home at North Haverly, Cal. She will spend the next week in New York before returning home.

Miss Jane Walker, of Long Beach, Cal., is the guest of Mrs. Tyler Daniel.

Mrs. John Silver is convalescing after an illness of several weeks.

Mrs. and Mrs. Robert F. Maddox are expected home today from the west.

Mrs. C. C. Nichols leaves today for New York.

Mrs. Henry S. Courtney and daughter, Miss Lillian E. Courtney, are expected to return to San Antonio, Texas, on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Courtney's sister, Mrs. C. A. Baird, who was operated upon at Los Angeles for appendicitis. Mrs. Baird is improving.

Mrs. Leo Douglas, who has had typhoid for several weeks at Davis-Fischer sanitarium, has returned yesterday to her apartment at the Georgian Terrace.

Master Howard Samell continues ill at Davis-Fischer sanitarium.

Mrs. T. P. Holliday, of Decatur, Ga., on Wednesday underwent an operation at the Atlanta hospital, and her condition is favorable. When she is sufficiently recovered Mrs. Holliday and her mother, Mrs. Ida McGee, expect to go to Florida to spend the winter.

Mrs. Barrett Palmer returned to Athens Friday after a week's visit with Mrs. C. H. Hunter, of the Georgian Terrace.

Mrs. and Mrs. Curtis N. Cooper announced the birth of a daughter, Jane Holden, on September 21.

Mrs. Robert Chaffin Harding, who has been the popular guest of the city, returned yesterday to her home in Nashville.

Mrs. S. M. Evans has returned to the city after a short visit to relatives and friends in North Carolina.

Mrs. H. C. Leonard is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. L. Smith, in Opelika, Ala.

Mrs. M. E. Thrash, Mrs. D. R. Thrash and Mrs. J. H. Wallick will leave today for Washington, D. C.

Mrs. R. F. Watson has returned from Chicago and is at home at 239 North Jackson street.

Mrs. M. A. Wimbish and Mr. Hillon Wimbish and Mrs. H. L. Collier were entertained at a party on Thursday evening by Mrs. Lily Collier Beall, at her summer home at Marietta.

Mrs. and Mrs. Joseph Greag, Jr., announce the birth of a son on September 23, at their home, 218 Lake avenue, who has been named William Greag.

Mrs. Luther H. McKinney is convalescing at Davis-Fischer sanitarium after an operation.

Miss Harriet Peeply will leave Wednesday for Virginia, where she will attend school at the Southern seminary.

Mrs. and Mrs. Roy McMillan left Tuesday for San Francisco, where on October 12 they will sail for Australia, where they will visit Mrs. McMillan's uncle, Edward Bayly, of Sidney, before going to Japan and China.

Miss May Belle Greag has returned home after spending the summer visiting friends on the coast of Massachusetts.

Miss Corrie La Zarus leaves Wednesday for Panama City, Fla., to take charge of the kindergarten at that place, recently been made a part of the public school system.

Mrs. William de Bruynkops, of Charleston, arrives here to remain in the city until after the marriage of her sister, Miss Fanny Turner, to Dr. G. F. Spearman, October 15.

Mrs. Henry H. Tucker, president of the Piedmont W. C. T. U., leaves October 3 for Seattle to attend the National W. C. T. U. convention, which convenes there on October 3 for five days. She is one of the Georgia

Banigan-L'Engle Marriage

Prominent Event of Oct. 6



MISS MADGE TYREE BANIGAN.

The marriage of Miss Madge Tyree Banigan, of Providence, R. I., and Mr. Philip Ratio L'Engle, of Atlanta, will be an event of distinguished social importance at the city. The ceremony will take place at the Church of the Transfiguration, Edgewood, R. I. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L'Engle, on Norwood avenue, in Providence.

Miss L'Engle, of Springfield, Mass., will be maid of honor. Mr. Combs Saunders L'Engle, of Jacksonville, Fla., only brother of the groom, will be the best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Earl H. Moore, of Atlanta; Mr.

Frank Arden, of Savannah; Mr. Harold Stone, of Newport, and Mr. Charles Wordworth Camp, of New York city.

Among the out-of-town guests from the city will be Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lyons, who is spending the winter in New York, and Mr. Henry Lyons.

A cordial welcome awaits the bride-to-be in Atlanta, her social grace and charm having established her already in the admiration of the social life on the occasion of several visits here.

Mrs. L'Engle is prominent among the most substantial element of the city's younger citizenship, a member of a leading real estate firm and he is a popular member of the club.

day morning. Mrs. W. E. H. Seary, Jr., at a bridge party Friday morning. Mrs. Roster at a swimming party at Corbin's pond on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. and Mrs. Robert Strickland gave three beautiful dinner parties last week, entertaining Sunday in compliment to Mrs. and Mrs. Robert Strickland, and Miss John Strickland, of Concord, and Miss Mary Strickland, of Concord.

Misses Nannie and Ida Kate Champion, who returned to their home in Opelika, Ala., after a visit to their aunt, Mrs. John Dickinson.

Mrs. Wilbur Barnes left Wednesday for New York, where she will be joined by her sister, Mrs. Robert Barnes, of Orange, N. J.

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HALF BILLION DOLLARS MAXIMUM OF THE LOAN

Rough Draft of the Terms
Submitted to British and
French Governments.

New York, September 25.—Little if any progress was made today in the negotiations toward establishing a half billion dollar credit loan to Great Brit-

tain and France. Many American bankers thought that the commission, headed by the Anglo-French financial commission did not visit the financial section over the short business session, and the commission was not expected to draw callers than on any previous day.

No one in close touch with the situation thought that the commission was a generally credited rumor that the commission had submitted to the British and French governments the rough outline of a plan for the stabilization of American bankers, and was awaiting word from Paris and London before proceeding to the next stage of the plan. The general belief was that a reply would be received Monday. It was regarded as likely that the commission would suggest various things which would be made the basis of further bargaining and reference to the committee. It was expected that an actual working agreement would be reached.

One report that was definitely denied was that the commission intended to travel to London.

There appeared to be no change to
hitch in the reported tentative terms
of the proposed loan, which would
be \$50,000,000, to be covered by an issue of
bonds at a rate of 6 per cent, and
interest at the rate of 5 per cent
and to be sold to the investors at less
than par.

**THREAT MADE
BY GERMAN BANK**

New York, September 25.—The German
Banking Corporation of New York, holding \$25,
\$154,885, belonging to 323,503 depositors,
announced today that it had sent a dem-
and note to the Federal Reserve Bank
in which it keeps funds for a state-
ment to their directors and toward the
proposed Anglo-French loan.
The statement reads:

"The Finance committee of the Ger-
man Savings Bank of the city of New
York is surprised you to say that they
are not prepared to give the Anglo-French
and trust companies who have any of
our money on loan for the purpose
for their positive answer as to their
position in reference to the proposed
loan, and furthermore, to say that

**PREFECT OF PROPAGANDA
FANTS IN HIS OFFICE**

Rome, September 21.—(Via Paris.)—Cardinal Jerome Mary Gotti, prefect of the propaganda, fainted and fell in his office today when the mar who loses a bet on a horse is worse off than the mar who picks the winner.

ly on the floor, says The Erie Nazionale, a Columbus, Ohio, newspaper, in an obituary notice. The cause of death was the brain and his condition was so grave because of his great age—81.

Cardinal Gotti was appointed to the cardinalate in 1903. The office he holds is one of the most influential in the Catholic Church. All rich Catholic lands, such as some parts of America, and of Africa, are under the propagation of his office. He is one of the four mentioned as a possible successor to Pope Pius X.

**PRISON TERMS GIVEN
TO OLEO SWINDLERS**

4.
Columbus, Ohio, September 25.—Dennis Kelly, Columbus capitalist, and three business associates, convicted of defrauding the government of more than \$1,000,000 in revenue tax on artificial butter margarine, were sentenced to two years each in the

Monteville penitentiary and fined \$500. Judge Sater here today. A stay of execution until December 8 was granted.

DOCTOR CUT TO DEATH BY A NEGRO SERVANT

Scottdown, Ala., September 23.—Dr. Europe Culpepper was stabbed to death last night following the administering of a whipping to Jolly Sparks, a negro servant. Sparks is in jail, carefully guarded to prevent repeated attempts at lynching. According to meager information obtainable today, the tragedy occurred just outside the city and was witnessed only by several farm hands.

a life time—\$1,000 in
nel
was an actual Atlanta
Yet there are others do-
ident: Deposit only in a
ou get absolute security
the same time.



Your Savings Safe Here

ional Bank
Broad Streets
d Profits, \$1,930,000
ice Presidents, John W. Grant,
Crawin; Cashier, A. M. Bergstrom;
W. B. Symmers and A. J. Hansell

CONFESSIONS OF A CROOK THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND REFORM:

The Daring Daylight Holdup of Mr. Poppa of Poppa & Gray, New York, a Success for the Moment and a Cog in the Wheel That Led to the Ultimate Failure of the Writer—Joe Taylor, a Bandit With a Brain, Has a Mission—Disillusionment for Those Who Think They Can Transgress the Laws of Man and Society—And He Has a Word for the Reformers

LAST week Taylor, styled by the New York judiciary as one of the most daring criminals ever brought to justice, told how in conjunction with other denizens of the underworld he planned a daylight robbery of the manager of Poppa & Gray while the senior member of that firm was en route to the bank with a week's factory receipts. We left Taylor on a crowded city thoroughfare advancing toward his victim with a hand on his "cannon" and his confederates awaiting the signal for an auto dash and the getaway. The object of this writer is not to exploit his daring but his downfall. He was the owner of fearlessness and he has a brain meant for better things. He is using that brain now as it was meant he should use it. Whether you are an upstanding citizen with a respect for the law or a fellow youth with a supercilious disrespect of it you will do well to read the story of "Joe" Taylor. There is a lesson in it for both.

By JOSEPH TAYLOR.



AS MR. POPPA—the manufacturer on his way to the bank, carrying a week's factory receipts in a small valise—passed the blacksmith-shop two doors from his own office, William Egan, the proprietor, his friend and neighbor, called out to him jokingly: "You'd better leave that bag with me."

Poppa's friendly, answering smile still lingered on his face as I stepped in front of him and put my gun to his head. "Give me that bag," I said quietly.

With a panic-stricken yell he raised both hands and threw the bag to the sidewalk at my feet as though it burned his fingers, and with lightning swiftness turned and fled whence he had come.

So quickly did he wheel about that Tom—a few feet directly behind—could not get out of the way to avoid a collision that added to Poppa's confusion.

As I stooped to pick up the satchel I saw him (Poppa) throw both arms around the bewildered "harness bull" in a frenzy of fear. This cop, Thomas J. M., told me not long ago that he did not know Poppa that morning. Nor did he at the moment realize just what was happening. In telling me of his part in the holdup he said: "The first thing I did was to clip him over the head with my club because I thought I was being attacked."

I myself did not see the blow struck because Tom and I were running to the corner—guns in hand, and I with the bag—to meet our automobile. But when we reached the corner we were amazed to find it had not moved from the spot a block away where I had last seen it.

A Desperate Situation.

A—'s cousin was still sitting in front at the wheel, but A— himself was nowhere to be seen.

Poppa's loud cries had drawn attention to us by this time, and as if by magic the street became alive with people—from shops, tenement doorways and several saloons. As we stood nonplussed for the moment I saw the cop, fireman, Poppa, now hatless, and a mixed crowd starting in our direction—not with an enthusiastic rush but warily.

In order to avoid the pedestrians Tom and I ran off the sidewalk up the Ninth avenue pavement toward the stationary machine. One young lad ran out into my path and fearlessly tried to intercept me, but I pushed him aside without difficulty.

Reaching the auto I threw the bag on the back seat and vaulted over the side into the bouillon, while Tom jumped in the front beside the "wop" who was sitting horror-stricken at the sight of the mob coming our way along the sidewalk, headed by the uniformed cop and fireman. "Go on!" yelled Tom and I together. "Start her up or we will blow your head

off!" "It's no use. Look at the cops," was the Italian's faltering reply.

His hesitation between fear of us and fear of the law was suddenly terminated by Tom firing a shot within an inch of his shaking head, and he started the machine slowly down the avenue along the curb of the sidewalk that held the advancing crowd. "Faster," I cried, as I stood up in back of him, leaning out over the side of the car with gun extended ready to meet the expected volley of shots from the cop.

The crowd had come to a halt awaiting us and as we passed the cop he was but a scant five feet from me. I fired a shot over his head. The policeman was at the curb, the crowd pressing close behind him. He stood as though transfixed. In his hands, in its black leather holster, I saw his revolver, his right hand over the end of the holster, his left grasping the handle of the gun. I smiled at his confusion as I pulled the trigger. Seemingly bereft of the power to act he did not duck his head nor blink his eyes when I fired.

The shot passed over his head, crashed through the window of a candy store and struck an upright display stand of colored postal cards there.

Desert the Car.

Fifty feet north of this window a white-coated barber, Henry Becker by name, dropped to the sidewalk—Becker thought he had been struck in a vital spot by the bullet and he lay there unharmed, although apparently lifeless. Here Tom fired a third shot in the air with his gun, and as he did so the machine gathered speed and drew away from the crowd rapidly. Passing Seventeenth street corner we were forced to slow up almost to a dead stop to allow the passage east of an empty horse-drawn truck, but the delay was only momentary, and continuing downtown we soon turned east, out of the sight of our pursuers, to Eighth avenue, then south to Twelfth street, where I told the driver to go east again.

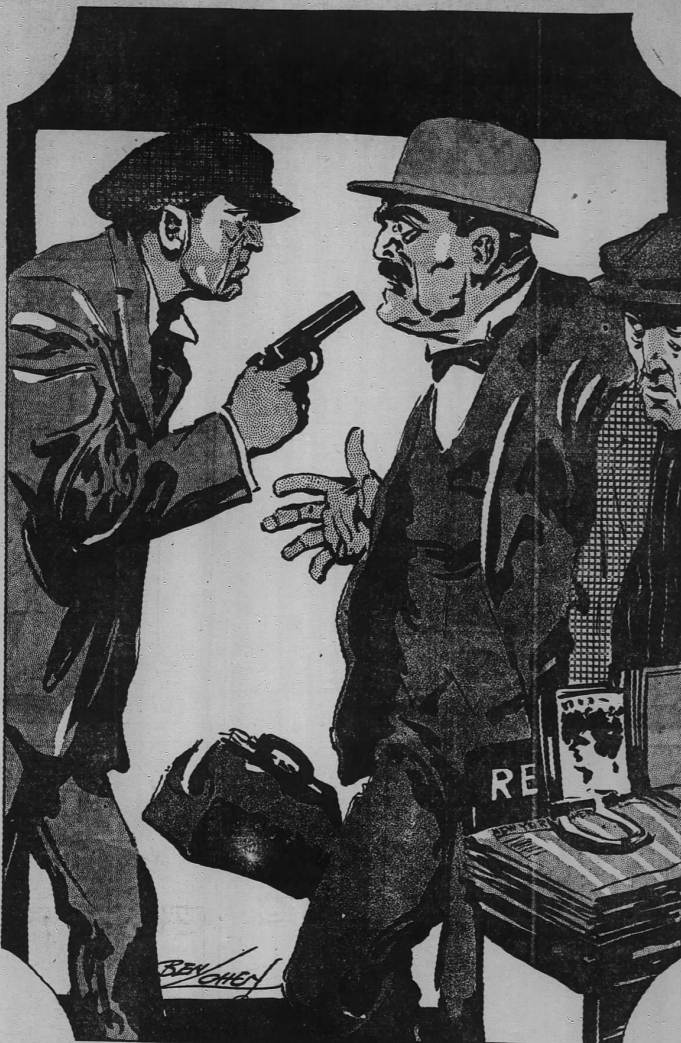
In front of St. Vincent's Hospital our much-tried chauffeur's nerve went to pieces and he lost control of his car so that the car made a complete circle and nearly overturned.

"Stop the car," said I, and as with some little difficulty he obeyed Tom and I jumped out.

"So long," we offered as we walked away rapidly without further ceremony. There is reason to believe that the driver was as glad to be rid of his so troublesome fares as we were to be gone from him.

During the ride over I had opened the bag and transferred its contents to my pockets and left the empty valise and Poppa's bank book on the floor of the tonneau.

That morning before starting we—Joe R—, Frank A—, Tom C— and I—had agreed to meet after the job in a certain saloon for the division of the money. But Frank had deserted the mob at a crit-



I Stepped in Front of Him and Said, "Give Me That Bag." With a Panic-Stricken Yell, He Raised Both Hands and Threw the Bag at My Feet.

ical moment and Joe had remained on his corner throughout the hold-up, instead of doing as he should in the matter of entering and staying inside the saloon after signaling his identification of Poppa (Joe was a crook well known in that neighborhood, and it later developed that his presence there that morning was duly reported to the police by a stool pigeon, although this report confused his identity with that of his brother Philip, an ex-convict).

Because of these breaches of compact I refused to carry out the original agreement by which Joe R— was to get 20 per cent gross and split the balance equally three ways. The bag had contained an

\$5,000 bank deposit, but only \$350 was in actual cash, the remainder in checks.

Tom and I counted the money, took \$388 apiece, and I reserved the other \$50 for Joe's share. We then proceeded to the meet and were dumfounded to see on approaching the rendezvous our disappearing friend Frank A— standing with Joe outside the saloon.

"What happened to you?" I demanded of Frank. "Didn't you see me drop the guy in the white coat?" was the glib tale that met my question.

"No. Nor I didn't hear any shot." As I thus replied I reflected that it was possible two shots had sounded as one—his

and mine—but his lying story to account for his failure to enter the auto, although Joe contrived a lame assent to some of its details, was a palpable lie.

He said he had fired from behind an iron pillar of the elevated railway structure and struck the barber, Becker, and had then "slung" the gun (a pearl-handled six-shooter Tom had loaned him that morning) away in the street and hopped on a "rattler" (street car).

"You saw me sling the rod (gun) away, didn't you?" He appealed to Joe, and when Joe said "yes" he lied. After some hesitation I decided to be rid of Frank peacefully, so I gave Tom \$30 and told him to put a like amount to it and give it to Frank as I said. "Look at this bundle of checks (fifty-six in number) there was only \$220 cash in the bag." Thus I added my lie to the others.

Bidding Tom and Frank good-by, I walked away with Joe, and after handing

him \$80 and listening to a tale of his financial woes I gave him an additional \$10 gold piece and left him.

The checks were worthless to us, so I threw them down a sewer manhole. I felt sure that Frank's cousin had had no realization beforehand of the part he was called upon to play in the hold-up, but I was certainly surprised to read in the newspapers next day that he had been pinched.

"Stephen Dolce," the account read, "the driver of the auto handi car, arrested in his home in Brooklyn. Police find the red automobile used in the Poppa robbery."

The license on the car had been Dolce's own and Poppa, having noted the number, the auto was immediately traced and the luckless Stephen taken to police headquarters. Under the "third degree" he told how his cousin Frank had deceived him regarding the use to which the car was to be put. Frank had told him he had a couple of good-paying customers to hire the car for \$5 per hour.

A few days later I read in the papers how a fully loaded, pearl-handled revolver was found by the police hidden under a seat cushion of Dolce's car. Frank hid put it there—probably when he saw the harness bull pass down the avenue. Dolce was indicted for the robbery and he was out on bail awaiting trial when in March, 1913, I was arrested for another robbery.

Either because I was in so bad then that I figured that confessing the truth of the Poppa robbery could do me little harm or because I wanted to keep an innocent man from getting a long bit in Sing Sing, I wrote from the Tombs to District Attorney Whitman, asked for and received the chance to tell the truth about Dolce. Thus was his innocence established.

Threat of Death.

In the first week of December of that year Frank A— was caught. He had just returned from Italy, whither he had fled after Dolce had named him to the police. By that time I was a prisoner in the New York County penitentiary and the first intimation of A—'s arrest came to me in the shape of a warning that I "would be croaked by one of his six brothers" if I testified against Frank.

Both Dolce and I appeared before the grand jury which indicted A—, and later at his trial I took the witness stand against him. But the case against him failed because Dolce, the principal witness for the prosecution, stayed away and could not be produced to testify against his relative.

I was glad when the case against A— collapsed for lack of corroboration of my testimony, because even though I gave my best efforts to convict him I felt I was doing a mean wrong in trying to send him to prison. For, at that time, I had been more than six months in the penitentiary, and what I saw and experienced there of the effect of our penal system of punishment had fully convinced me that it makes a bad man worse, a dangerous criminal more potent for crime.

Prison Brings Reform.

For this reason it is possible that if my false pride had not been aroused by the threat of death I might have declined to testify against him in court. To my notion I was daily and hourly a degraded and oppressed victim of society's revenge. No amount of meditation on the magnitude of my offenses against individuals or the community could induce sufficient measure of contrition to outweigh the indignities that harassed me and my fellow prisoners.

But for an occurrence in which neither priest, minister nor constituted authority, nor personal influence had a creating hand in my reformation I should, in all probability, have come out of prison a much worse man than when I entered, and as such a menace to society.

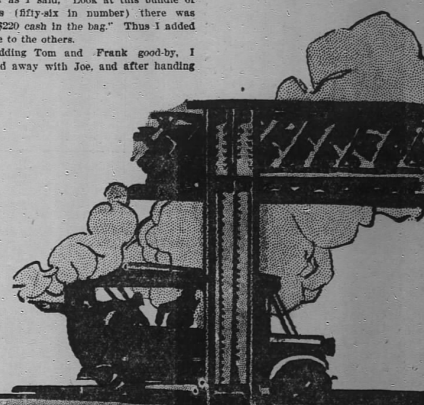
[Copyright, 1915, by J. Keely.]

The Widely Different Effects of Fear.

IN THE same instant fear fell upon two men—the one who had the iswag of the holdup and the police officer who sought to catch the thief. The thief was nervously active, shooting at every provocation—the other man, who had no guilt upon his soul, stood dazed, powerless to perform his duty.

The thief of the story says: "I fired a shot over the policeman's head. He stood as though transfixed. In his hands, in its black leather holster, I saw his revolver, his right hand over the end of the holster, his left grasping the handle of the gun. I smiled at his confusion as I pulled the trigger. Seemingly bereft of the power to act, he did not duck his head nor blink his eyes when I fired. The shot passed over his head, crashed through the window of a candy store and struck an upright display stand of colored postal cards there."

"Fifty feet north of this window a white-coated barber, Henry Becker by name, dropped to the sidewalk—Becker thought he had been struck in a vital spot by the bullet and he lay there unharmed, although apparently lifeless."



FOR RENT—Apartments

ALL HOUSEKEEPING SUITES OF THE PONCE DE LEON APARTMENTS

HAVE been leased, and persons desiring apartments with dining room and kitchen in this luxurious, modern fireproof building will have their applications filed upon the waiting list, in the order received.

Three bedrooms and two suites consisting of bedroom, bath and living room will be available, furnished or unfurnished, on October 1, and prospective tenants will be well to examine these apartments promptly, as they will not remain vacant long.

The table d'hôte service of the Ponce de Leon café will continue under the personal management of Miss May, who has made the café famous for the unusual character of its cuisine, the variety of its menus and the excellence of the service.

The Ponce de Leon is equipped with Otis Elevators which operate continuously, day and night, roof garden, home telephones, mail chutes, vacuum cleaners and every appliance conducive to the comfort and convenience of the tenants.

Arrange with

B. M. GRANT & COMPANY

In person, or by telephone, for inspection of apartments.

For Rent—Apartment

624 W. PEACHTREE ST.—A second-floor, six-room apartment, having three bedrooms, located between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and in strictly high-class residence section; finished in hardwood, and is equipped with steam heat, shades, screens, gas range, etc. Has unusually large rooms and an abundance of closet space. For further information see

FORREST & GEORGE ADAIR

APARTMENTS WHERE YOU DON'T HAVE ANY CAR FARE TO PAY

WINTHUR COURT, 41 Capitol Avenue—Five rooms, large porch, brick building, hot and cold water at all hours. Walls beautifully painted. These are mighty nice. \$45.00.

TRINITY COURT, 150 Trinity Avenue—Just off Washington street. Everything we said about the Wintthur Court goes for the Trinity, only the walls have just been newly tinted and the house is in perfect condition. \$45.

B. M. GRANT & CO.

SECOND FLOOR GRANT BUILDING, IVY 4185.

NEWLY FINISHED APARTMENTS

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PERSONNEL. SHORT WALKING DISTANCE. THE GRIFFIN, 95-99 WEST PEACHTREE ST.

These splendid 5-room apartments have just been newly decorated and finished inside. Outside refrigerators, large porches, dumb waiters and all modern conveniences. Steam heat, gas range, janitor service, hot and cold water furnished. Only applications from best class of people considered. Rates very reasonable.

COOPER REALTY COMPANY

NO. 4 NORTH PRYOR. PHONE MAIN 1228.

THE FREDERICK, 352 WHITEHALL ST.

THE BEST and most convenient on south side. Walking distance. See Mr. Farmer at F. J. Cooleedge & Sons' paint store, 12 N. Forsyth. Janitor will show.

NEW 4-ROOM APARTMENTS ON PEACHTREE

THE PHILAN is just being completed at the corner of Peachtree and Peachtree streets, and there could be no more desirable location. The apartments are as splendidly arranged as any we have ever seen. They have plenty of closet space, nice porch and tile bath. You can't beat 'em anywhere if you want the best. Open Sunday.

B. M. GRANT & CO.

SECOND FLOOR GRANT BUILDING.

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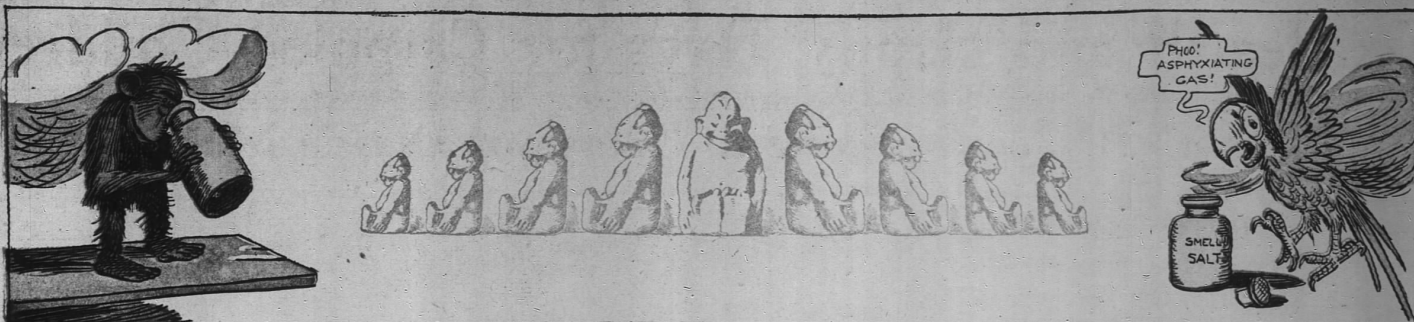
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HANK AND HIS ANIMAL FRIENDS By Walt McDougall



"SEEING GEORGIA" TOUR WILL NOT BE A FROLIC

Chairman Price Says It Will
Be Pleasant and Instruc-
tive Business Trip.

Not a frolic, but a pleasant and instructive business trip, is the way the commissioners of Agriculture J. D. Price describes the second "Seeing Georgia" tour, which will start from Macon Thursday afternoon, September 30 at 3 o'clock sharp.

Commissioner Price is chairman of this second tour, and proposes to leave no stone unturned to make it the biggest and best thing of the kind Georgia has ever known.

This is an opportunity which Georgians seldom have for getting acquainted with their own state, said Chairman Price, "and every Georgian who can possibly do so should take advantage of it."

The tour who go on this trip will see not less than 150,000 new acres; you will see the fertile fields, the fertile valleys, the peach and apple orchards and the splendid dairy farms of Georgia; you will make valuable business acquaintances and will get inspiration for new effort.

Interest in the tour upon every mile of the route is nothing short of marvellous, and the commissioners will spend the first night, the people are making preparations to extend the glad hand of welcome. In addition to other entertainment features, attention is being given to a street carnival illustration of the abundance of prosperity of that section.

From Athens we go on to Corvallis, Tallahassee and across to Jacksonville, where we will spend the night. From there we come back to Atlanta, ending the tour at the Georgia state capital. Georgia will have opportunity to see the peach and apple orchards of the middle belt, to the magnificent grain fields of the Blue Ridge mountains, and to the variety of products that are raised from the soil of the state.

"But best of all they will see and meet the thousands of Georgians, the residents of their own state and the people of other states, who are working for the betterment of the state; every one of them who can do so will take advantage of this opportunity to see north Georgia at its best."

Governor Harris Expects to Go. Governor and Mrs. Harris expect to go on this trip, and the officers and tourists are united in the determination to make them the honor guests of the tour.

It was also assured that the city of Atlanta will send a car with Mayor Woodward and some of the officers of the city to meet the tour. It will be a splendid occasion for letting the people of the north Georgia counties know that Atlanta is with them and is anxious to contribute to their success. It will encourage them, too, to join in the coming Georgia Harvest festival in this city, which is going to be one of the biggest agricultural shows the state has ever seen.

There will be many ladies in the tour, which will add to the pleasure and attraction of the tour.

The roads over the entire route are in fine condition, and the automobile trip will be one of the most delightful trips it would be possible to take at this time anywhere in the country.

The tour will start immediately following the conclusion in Macon of the annual meeting of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce. All Georgians desiring to participate should send their names at once to the chairman of the tour, Mr. J. D. Price, at the Georgia Hotel, Macon, Ga., who will be glad to enter them.

Georgians who make this trip are going to see things in their own state which they have never dreamed of. Only those who are in the state can realize the difference in this tour they will see the actual industries and resources themselves instead of the moving picture representation of them.

AD MEN APPOINT EMORY COMMITTEE

The committee appointed by the Ad Men's club to assist the chamber of commerce in the Emory university campaign consists of St. Elmo Mason, chairman, W. H. Smith and Sinclair Jacobson.

"DEAR MOTHER:— A good thing to send would be a package of Grape-Nuts, or something of that kind that is not expensive or heavy and is of good food value. Your son, WILL."

Wherever hardships are endured, wherever big deeds are accomplished, there a food is demanded that provides maximum of value in brain- and body-building material with minimum of bulk.

In this respect no other food equals Grape-Nuts.

In building the Panama Canal thousands of brain workers as well as brawn workers kept themselves fit and in trim by eating Grape-Nuts dry from the package.

Not only does Grape-Nuts supply all the brain- and bone-building, nerve- and muscle-making elements of choicest wheat but also the rich nutriment of malted barley.

Grape-Nuts is highly concentrated nourishment in compact form—always ready, crisp and delicious—thoroughly baked and packaged to keep indefinitely, anywhere.

Wherever time is precious and sound nourishment vital you'll find Grape-Nuts.

Wonderful Success of the Misses Rosenbaum Shows What Women Can Do in Business World



Photo by Stephens.
MISS CLARA ROSENBAUM.

What home talent can accomplish at home is illustrated in the career of two well known Atlanta women. When one sees over one of the largest business institutions on Whitehall street, the sign "C. & C. Rosenbaum," the firm was masculine, and maybe physically in proportion to the size of the building. Going inside, the impression might continue, for there are crowds of people being waited upon, and the business would suggest wise directors at the head, and a man's job to guide the various departments.

Instead of all this masculinity, the firm of "C. & C. Rosenbaum," means two very small women, their small heads covered with curly hair and their statures, their bearing, their manner, their voice, all suggesting only what pertains to woman, and very dainty woman at that.

The "C. & C." stands for Misses Clemmie and Clara Rosenbaum, two Atlanta women who, through their own talent, taste, ability, initiative and industry have built up one of the largest and most successful millinery shops in the south. They employ almost exclusively Atlanta talent and industry, and their buyers are Atlanta women. Their business reaches through every state in the south, and every

country in Georgia, and the name of "Miss Clemmie" is as well known among the women of fashion in this section as that of "Lizette" is in London and the east, or "Francis" in all sections.

Their Early Training. The Misses Rosenbaum were born in Atlanta; they were reared here, and educated in the public schools, their grammar school training received from the Walker street school in the western part of the city; at one time patronized by the children in the western district of Atlanta, which included West End, as well as all of Whitehall street through Capitol avenue.

The second of the two sisters continued her studies in the girls' high school, but "Miss Clemmie," while still a school girl, determined to begin a business career. At that time girls contemplating self-support still followed the beaten path of teaching music or painting, and there were the many who rushed into the business schools for the stenographer's training. But "Miss Clemmie" wisely chose real business, and that essentially in woman's line, when she entered the Regenstein millinery business, then farther down on Whitehall street, and one of the largest houses in the south.

She received her first training there, and soon became a valued member of women's life, and at the same time pursued the study of millinery with the women experts brought down from the

country association for Monday afternoon to arrange details for the entertainment of the tourists when they reach Atlanta.

The Chattanooga Automobile association is making plans to sponsor a tremendous delegation of Atlanta business and pleasure tourists, and escort them to the city.

For the night which they will spend in Atlanta a splendid entertainment will be arranged. The meeting of Monday will decide upon the details of this entertainment.

On the morning of October 18 the tourists will leave for Macon. The Atlanta Automobile and Accessory association will furnish an escort all the way from Atlanta to Macon.

Mr. Gilbreath's letter to Mr. Reed is in part as follows: "Mr. R. Reed, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Mr. Reed: I have the pleasure to inform you that the plan already made to take part in the starting exercises of the tour by the commissioners of the Georgia Automobile and Accessory association has been completed to change the date and set the start back to October 3. This will put the tour in your city on the evening of October 3, and we have there on the following day."

"We will probably have a moving picture show with us and have a number of prominent newspaper men who will follow the tour all the way through. Very truly yours, (Signed) W. S. GILBREATH, Field Secretary."

Miss Clemmie Rosenbaum. Her artistic talent and her superior quality as a business woman had made for her a large circle of acquaintances, not only in the home market but in the metropolitan market, where she was well known as a buyer. When, therefore, she became the head of the firm named "C. & C. Rosenbaum," she had accomplished exactly what she desired. Both young women were well known in the millinery world, and both received a cordial welcome into the ranks of the business.

Frequent trips to Europe and four visits a year to New York have proven the same inspiration to Miss Rosenbaum in her line of art that the galleries of Europe to the portrait painters and sculptors, and she continues to study the art necessary to her business.

The career of the Misses Rosenbaum proves what home talent can do at home. It illustrates the value of a young woman wage-earner, following the vocation which presents itself as nearest to her, and along the line closest application of business and appreciation of the dignity of work followed by woman. There are no two women in Atlanta in professional or business life more highly esteemed than these, and Atlanta is proud of them as home products.

GEORGIA MOTION PICTURE WILL BE SHOWN IN MACON

In response to the request of people in all parts of Georgia for a chance to see the Georgia motion picture film, which the Georgia Chamber of Commerce is building to advertise the state throughout the north and west and which was given a preliminary run in the Atlanta auditorium on September 18, the Georgia Chamber of Commerce has decided to run the film during the annual meeting of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce at Macon, September 29 and 30.

The Grand Opera house in Macon has been secured and the film with a number of splendid editions of most interesting scenes in south Georgia will be run during the afternoon and at night on next Wednesday, the 29th. It is considered probable that the run will be repeated on Thursday, as indications point to an overflow crowd of over 1000 on Wednesday.

On the call of Mayor Briggs Smith, of Macon, the mayors of all the larger towns in Georgia, at least three hundred of them, will assemble in Macon on the 29th for the purpose of reviewing the Georgia motion picture and making suggestions as to what additional scenes may be included in the film. A complete representation of Georgia as she really is by the best method many scenes that might otherwise be overlooked will be brought to the attention of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce officials, and the film will be a pleasure, which it is now certain will take up to three months more to complete and start on the road. When completed the film will be shown in Georgia, for the information and enjoyment of our citizens, and in the north and west, for the enlightenment of those who have only hazy ideas of the resources and development of the Empire State of the south.

GRANT PARK CONCERT PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The following is the program of the Sunday concert at Grant park to be conducted today by Director C. E. Barber, beginning at 3:30 o'clock:

PART I.
March—"American Trumpeters".....Lake Overture—"Rosenmund".....Schubert Fantasia—"Creme De La Creme" Arr. Tobani One-Step—"Dance in Rom-Bombay".....Carroll

PART II.
Grand Selection—"The Bohemian Girl".....Overture—"Orpheus".....Offenbach Overture—"Ben Hur".....Hill Selection—"Lombard".....Arr. Lampe Finale—"Star Spangled Banner".....

WADKINS BOUND OVER AT COMMITMENT TRIAL

Perry, Ga., September 25.—(Special.) At the commitment trial today before Judge J. L. Smith, the jury in the Wadkins case was called to the courtroom. Wadkins was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury, which meets on Monday, October 4. The state was represented today by Judge J. D. Ross, solicitor general of the Macon district, and the defendant by Colonel J. L. Shepard, of Port Valley.

GIDEONS TO CONDUCT SPECIAL RALLY TODAY

The Atlanta camp of Gideons will hold a special rally at the Grand opera house at 3 o'clock in parlors D, E and F, of the Grand opera house, taking for the subject, "The Traveling Man and What He Represents in the Country."

Special music will be rendered by the Symphony quartet. Traveling men and ladies are especially invited to attend the meeting.

Citation From Bible, In Charging the Jury, Results in New Trial

The court of appeals yesterday handed down a decision in the Skidman v. Braxley v. The State, in which the court held that it is inappropriate for the judge to cite the gospel as a criterion in charging a jury, and also that the judge was in error in admitting to testimony revelations of burglary in Millidgeville, and the high court's decision gives him a new trial.

Time-Loss in Tuberculosis

In the Journal of the American Medical Association (January 17, 1914) was the following: "It has been many times stated that in tuberculosis or in the pre-tuberculous stage as increased amount of calcium (lime) is lost both in the urine and feces. In fact, a demineralization has been thought to be a forerunner of the development of tuberculosis."

If tuberculosis is due to time loss, the success of Skidman's Alternative in its treatment may be due, in part, to its content of a lime salt so combined with other valuable ingredients as to be easily assimilated. Always we have urged consumptives to stand strictly to matters of fact, but other more effective remedial agent is needed. In Skidman's Alternative we have supplied this need, forming drugs, so as to safely try. From Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia. All Jacobs' drug stores in Atlanta.

AT THE FORSYTH
2:30—TWICE DAILY—2:30
ALL FEATURE BILL
REED BROTHERS
In Eccelesitrics
PISANO AND BINGHAM
Comedy Entertainers
FLO IRWIN & COMPANY
In Edgar Allan Woolf's Playlet
"A BUSINESS WOMAN."
HICKEY BROTHERS
Acrobatic Dancers
CLARA MORTON & CO.
Presenting the Novelty Musical Offering
HARRY BREEN
Singing Comedian
The Metropolitan Dancing Girls
From the Ballet of the Metropolitan Opera House
GEORGE AND MAY LEFEVRE
FORSYTH
THIS WEEK

**BRUNSWICK NIMRODS
BAG MANY MARSH HENS**

Brunswick, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—Thousands of marsh hens have been killed by Brunswick Nimrods during the past three days, and a visitor in Brunswick would have thought he was in the midst of an European battle. Every small battalions in the port, and there are hundreds of them, have been pressed into service, and the marshes have been full of hunters. Practically every one of them have returned with the full limit of the delicious birds.—25. Formerly there was no limit on marsh hens, but when the new game laws were passed it was fixed at twenty-five.

ACCOUNT ANNUAL MEETING

Georgia Chamber of Commerce, Macon, Georgia. Special coach will be provided, leaving Atlanta 7:10 a. m. Wednesday, September 29th, via SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

THE ATLANTA Mon., Tue. & Wed. Matinee Wed.
Return of H. H. FRAZEE'S Biggest Laugh-Maker
The Jolliest Best Written Best Acted Farce Extant
An Ingenious Play With Abundant Snap and Continuous Movement
A PAIR OF SIXES
PRICES (WEDNESDAY MATINEE 25c TO \$1.00 EVENINGS 25c TO \$1.50)

Thursday, Friday, Saturday MATINEE Saturday
BEYOND COMPARE
AL. G. FEE
Greater Minstrels
1896—Thirtieth Annual Tour—1915
THE FIRST AND LAST IN MINSTRELSY
—BIGGEST, BECAUSE BEST—
A GALAXY OF MERRY MINSTREL MAGNETS
Headed by BERT SWOR, America's Premier Minstrel,
JOE COFFMAN JOHN CARTMELL KEN METCALF
JOHNNY HEALY JACK RICHARDS CHAS. T. WEBB
AL. SEXTON HARRY C. SHUNK JOHN WORLAND
DENNIE O'NEIL HERBERT WILLSON PAUL LALONDE
R. W. CHURCH HARRY FRILLMAN BIRCH LOGAN
WALTER SHERWOOD ADAM KESSNER
PRICES: Nights 25c to 51; Matinee 25c to 75c SEATS MONDAY
Coming October 4, 5, 6—"DAMAGED GOODS"
Coming October 7, 8, 9—"THE ONLY GIRL,"
FINEST MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE YEAR

JEWELL KELLEY CO. ALL WEEK
Presents The Western Play
"HUNTED DOWN"
Matinee 10c & 20c THRILLS! Every Night 2:30-10c, 20c & 30c

DRESS-UP WEEK
October 3rd to 9th

The aim of Dress-Up Week is to interest men in wearing good clothes and generally "sprucing up."

For the past two years American men have been more economical in matters of dress than they were formerly.

But now times are becoming better. We have more money, we are doing more business. It's time we were showing our belief in these good times by "Dressing Up."

Every man should join in this Campaign, Makers, Dealers and Wearers, and make the event one Grand Success.

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S. C. CLYATT FOUND AFTER FOUR YEARS

Man Thought Murdered
Near Valdosta in 1911 Dis-
covered in Real Estate
Business in Birmingham.

Valdosta, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—Disclosures made public here today show that Sam C. Clyatt, formerly a prominent citizen and well-known business man of this section, whose mysterious disappearance four years ago created one of the greatest sensations ever experienced here, is alive and well at Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Clyatt was believed to have been murdered on the road between this city and Habersham, and his body buried in some of the "lime sinks" or underground water courses in that neighborhood. Heavy rewards were offered for his body, and a prolonged search was made of the fields, woods and streams.

Found by Chief Hunter.

Chief of Police here has been interested in the search for the missing man during the long interval since his disappearance, tracing him to various places in Oklahoma, California and other western states, but he has never absolutely sure of his identity until he was traced to Birmingham, where, it is understood, he has been for some months engaged in the real estate business. People who know him well have met and talked with him there.

No explanation is made as to the cause of Mr. Clyatt's action, except on the score of business worry and financial embarrassment. It is believed that he became discouraged and, throwing up his hands, decided to leave. His family was not taken into his confidence, and at first believed he had been murdered. Those who knew him said that they have been in correspondence with him.

Cost and Bugby Found.

Clyatt disappeared in the fall of 1911. He left his car in the road and drove into the country on a business matter, carrying \$100 with him. That night his horse found its way to Minnola, six miles north of here, search disclosed his buggy with its wheels locked against a telephone pole on the road near the Willcocks bridge. His coat was found on the ground with the sleeves and pockets turned inside out and a distance away his shoes were found. Clyatt was formerly in business in Valdosta and Tifton, and a profound sensation was created by his disappearance.

TWO HOTEL GUESTS COME NEAR DEATH FROM ASPHYXIATION

Jim Acree and R. L. Jones, of Mayville, are patients at Grady hospital as the result of asphyxiation in a room in the Henderson hotel, 414 Peachtree street, Saturday morning.

The pulmotor was used to supply oxygen to their lungs during the day, and the Grady internes reported that their condition was much improved last night.

Acree and Jones and a Mr. Smith, of Greenville, registered at the Henderson Friday night after an evening at the Bijou theater. Acree asked to be called at 6 o'clock Saturday morning and when Mrs. E. E. Jones, of the hotel, knocked at his door at that hour he asked her also to awaken his brother, who had slept in the next room. Upon failing to get a response from either of the rooms, Mrs. Jones raised a window and an outflow of gas greeted her. She summoned Traffic Policeman Womack from Five Points, who found the men still alive, and sent them to Grady hospital.

Judge Puts Prisoner On His Honor to Send Fine to Police Chief

"So you came here from the country to visit your old mother, swilled a lot of beer and now the mother you came to see has got to pay your fine," said Recorder Johnson Saturday afternoon to P. P. Cleland, of Mayville, Ga.

Cleland acknowledged that such was the case. "I left my country home, my wife and two little children with \$10 in my pocket," stated the prisoner, "and I came to Atlanta to see my mother. Last night I got in bad company and drank near beer. I awoke this morning to find myself in a cell and all my money gone."

Cleland said that his mother would pay his fine. "Yes, and that is what I don't want your old mother to do," the recorder told him. "I don't want her to pay out her money for you and I don't want to see you go to the chain-gang. So I will fine you \$17.50 and trust to your honor to get the money. You got back home to that wife and those two little boys and send the chief of police a pocketful of money for the money."

Cleland promised to do this and he was allowed to depart.

\$3,000 Damages Asked For Injuries Received By Her Three Children

Mrs. Mary Gann has entered suit in superior court against the street railway for injuries to her three children, Jesse and Davis, who are alleged to have been hurt when an East Point trolley car collided with a wagon in which they were riding at Peachtree and Peters streets. One thousand dollars damage is asked for each child.

Give Moving Pictures At Georgian Theater For King's Daughters

Sunday moving pictures will be given at the Georgian theater today to aid Libby circle, King's Daughters and Sons. A good program has been selected.

TAX RECEIVER WATKINS IS BURIED AT FAIRBURN

Fairburn, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—Hon. Warren Watkins, aged 61, fifteen years tax receiver of this county, was buried Saturday afternoon with Masonic honors in the presence of a vast crowd of relatives and friends at Antioch Methodist church after impressive funeral services by Rev. John Speer, of the Methodist church, and Rev. Charles A. Short, of the Baptist church. He is survived by eight sons, three daughters, a son-in-law, a grandchild and a great-grandchild. He was eight times consecutively elected tax receiver and his death leaves that office vacant.

Best Dressers Know Him

Among Atlanta's young business men perhaps none are wider known or more popular than T. R. Harmon, of the firm of Voltaire & Harmon, well-known tailors, both in the city and throughout the state. Mr. Harmon declares that notwithstanding business conditions in the past have not been all that could be desired, yet his company has had a highly satisfactory business, and that he is more than pleased with the success it has made. He declares that their stock of imported woolsens is more complete and attractive than most than any they have ever carried, and believes that the coming fall season is going to show even a greater improvement in all lines than the most optimistic hope for.

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Mr. Harmon is a young man of about 30 years, of medium height, with dark hair, and a pleasant expression. He is a native of Georgia, and has been in Atlanta for many years. He is a member of the Georgia Association of Tailors and Dressmakers, and is a very successful business man.

Mr. Harmon is a very successful business man. He has a large following of customers, and his business is growing steadily. He is a very popular man in the community, and is well-known to all who do business in the tailoring and dressmaking trade.

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CONSPIRACY TO KILL INFORMER CHARGED

Seven Alleged Moonshiners of
Gordon County Placed
Under Arrest.

Charged with conspiracy to kill Marion Kirby, a government moonshine informer, seven men were arrested Thursday in Gordon county following a "man hunt" instituted by local revenue agents. Carson and Willard Mulvey, two of the defendants named in the Fulton county fall in default of bail after they had been bound over by Fulton County Commissioner T. W. Kellogg at Jasper, Friday.

The other five, W. D. Mulvey, father of the Mulvey brothers, his other two sons, Tom and Will Mulvey and Bud and Gill Callahan, were admitted to bond through the assistance of "moonshine" officials that they might support their needy families.

Mayday Kirby and his father were attacked at the Mulvey home by the combined members of the Callahan and Mulvey families about two weeks ago according to their story. The old man died into the underbrush, where he was followed by a mob of about 20 men who were armed with shotguns and pistols. It is claimed that the two men were attacked because they had informed the government about illicit distilling conducted in the Long Branch district.

WOMAN BADLY HURT BY AUTO AT SCENE OF FORMER ACCIDENT

At the corner of Auburn avenue and Peachtree street the same place where Mrs. P. L. Patterson, of Mineral Bluff, Ga., was fatally injured by an auto, mobile Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. A. M. Gable was struck and probably fatally hurt by an automobile driven by Mrs. S. O. Touchstone, of 268 Woodward avenue, Saturday morning at 10:45 o'clock.

Mrs. Touchstone went to police headquarters with an officer, where a case was booked against her for reckless driving. Mrs. Gable was taken to

R. H. HOLLAND IS HELD FOR STABBING BROTHER

W. T. Holland May Die—Offi-
cers Disprove Fake Hold-
Up Story.

Columbus, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—An alleged hold-up by negroes in which W. T. Holland, a young farmer, was perhaps fatally stabbed early this morning, developed, under investigation of officers, to be a fake and that Holland was stabbed by his brother, R. H. Holland, following a heated argument as they were driving home.

Early Saturday morning W. T. Holland, R. H. Holland and another brother, G. G. Holland, were driving home from a night of partying in Columbus. About 4 miles from the city, over the investigation of officers, the three got into an argument which resulted in R. H. Holland stabbing his brother, W. T. Holland. The men were first arrested on suspicion. The story concerning the hold-up was thin, and that started the investigation which finally found an even witness, R. H. Holland and his brother, held in the city jail, were told of the investigation, and they admitted their story was a fake. R. H. Holland, who is an armed, claimed self-defense, saying that his brother attacked him. Advice from the hospital are the effect that Holland has little chance of recovering and in the meantime the brothers are being held.

The Grady hospital in the ambulance, where his injuries were dressed by physicians. The accident attracted a large crowd.

Miss Lillie Touchstone was in the police headquarters that the accident was entirely unprovoked and that Mrs. Gable stepped from behind another car, and the hospital authorities discovered Mrs. Gable's identity through the identification card she carried by the Clearing House for the Unemployed. She had applied on Friday for sewing and, as is customary with the clearing house, a record was taken of her address, how she might be reached most promptly and other personal information. The identification card number was telephoned to the clearing house, and Mrs. Gable's address being secured, her friends could at once be notified.

Many States Represented In Georgia Tech Enrollment

The twenty-eighth annual session of the Georgia School of Technology will open Monday morning at 8 o'clock, when the classes will begin work.

At 8 o'clock Monday morning, there will be a special meeting called by the president, Dr. K. G. Matheson, in the chapel. There will be speeches by the president, the dean, the registrar and others. The registration commenced several days ago and has been unusually heavy. Those in charge of the work are confidently expecting the largest enrollment the school has ever had when the exact figures are in.

Considering that the standard of work has been raised considerably during the past year, the large enrollment is all the more surprising. The apprentice or sub class that the school has had heretofore has been abolished, thereby eliminating the half-way prep department.

The number of men who have gone in for civil engineering is the largest the school has ever known. This is partly due to the fact that highway, municipal and sanitary engineering departments have been opened up.

The number of students who will be in the architecture and engineering chemistry classes also shows a very substantial increase over the number enrolled last year.

Since some people are of the impression that Tech is somewhat of a local school, the registrar wishes it to be known that there are students now enrolled from New York state, Kansas, New Mexico, Brazil, Mexico, Texas, and all of the states bordering Georgia.

Moving in circles lent the way to get ahead, even though you may move in the best circles.

Account Meeting Georgia Chamber of Commerce, September 29-30. Tickets on Sale September 28-29. Return Limit, October 3. Central of Georgia Ry. THE RIGHT WAY.

FAIR WEATHER TODAY, ASSETS FORECASTER

The temperature recovered yesterday from the drop of the past several days, and went up to the comfortable degree of 79. The sun flooded the city from daybreak to dusk. No rain occurred August 25. Today the sky is to be even fairer, and, if this warmer weather continues, it is in sight, according to the forecaster.

SCHEDULE CHANGES GEORGIA RAILROAD

Effective Sunday, September 27th, 1915, train No. 2 for Augusta, will leave Atlanta 7:25 a. m. instead of 7:30 a. m. Train No. 4 for Augusta, Charleston and Wilmington, will leave Atlanta 8:10 p. m. instead of 8:25 p. m. Train No. 1 from Augusta, Charleston and Wilmington, will arrive 6:35 a. m. instead of 6:10 a. m.

J. P. BILLETTE, General Passenger Agent. (adv.)

Twice Usual Wear or Another Pair
End Your Sock Troubles
Two factors combine to make long-wearing the heels and toes of
True Shape
Socks for Men
Silk Fibre Silk Lisle Pure Silk
25¢ 25¢ 50¢
The material, and the fact that they are knit to shape—not merely pressed to shape. There is no strain or stretching—the comfort of this, too, must be felt to be appreciated.
Guaranteed by your dealer and the factory.

Paradee's Wood
FURNITURE COMPANY
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
303-37-39 WHITEHALL ST.
Baby Beds
Baby Bed exactly like this cut, a regular \$7.50 pattern—in white and Vernis Martin. Price now only \$5.50
Davenport—Half Price
Kindel Davenport just Half Price this week. \$65.00 style, \$125.00 style, \$175.00 style, just one week.

FREE DINNER SETS
With every purchase of \$40 or more. These are sets worthy of your attention and worthy of any dining table in Atlanta.
An offer never paralleled in Atlanta
Look at this 5-piece "Family" Parlor Suite—the heaviest, strongest, handsomest suite of parlor goods we've ever been able to lay our hands on at anything near the price. It will fill any needs for a big room—every piece being of generous size. The frame at the back is nearly two inches thick. We've had a big sale on this pattern—and no wonder. It's a winner at the price—and you can have the whole suite at \$1.00 a week. Come and look at this suite. Don't miss it.

Rush the Button and Rest
Royal Rest Chairs
"THE PUSH BUTTON KIND"
"Royals" are known the world over. A-1 pattern, with leather cushioned back and seat, \$1.00 a week.
This is a photo illustration, EXACTLY showing our new "FAMILY" Parlor Suite—five big pieces, covered in guaranteed muleskin—the frames of heavy solid mahogany birch. The seats are upholstered over a fine oil-tempered coil steel spring construction. The settee is long and heavy, the massive rocker and arm chair are big and comfortable, and the two regular arm chairs are of extra large size. The whole five pieces \$2.00 cash and \$1.00 a week, at \$50.00

2-Inch Post \$3.95
The greatest Bed Value in Atlanta. Full size or single—white or Vernis Martin. Made very substantially with 2-inch posts and strengthened with 10 fillers and 2 steel angle irons—a regular \$7.50 Bed for \$3.95
7-Piece "HOME" Bedroom Suite \$65 \$5 Cash \$5 Monthly
The 7-piece "Home" Bedroom Suite is made in both oak and mahogany. You can have choice of either high or princess dresser. Dresser is 42 inches long, highly polished, and French beveled mirror in dressers and washstand. Steel bed, large posts and fillers, chillesse type, either white or bronzed, with heavy mattress, National spring and two good feather pillows. All \$5.00 cash, \$5.00 monthly, for \$65.00
4 Pieces Exactly as Here Shown in Dull Mahogany \$116.50
The "CLASSIC" is the best example of modernizing a period suite, strictly classical, but touched with the magic of the latter-day designer, who insists on rounded lines and utility being combined in his work, smooth, dull mahogany of a rich, dark tint. Each piece stands out a glorification of the cabinetmaker's mission in life. A good suite—a substantial suite—a very handsome suite—and a suite within your compass. \$8 per month, at \$116.50

Oil Cook Stoves
3-BURNER SIZE \$10.00
4-BURNER SIZE \$12.50
The Perfection is without a serious rival. We have sold several hundred this season with no complaints. So simple a child can operate them. We guarantee perfect work of every stove we sell.
Art Squares and Rugs
Only dependable goods sold—no cheap nor shoddy stuff can find a place here. Wiltons, Axminsters, Tapestries, all sold on terms of \$1.00 weekly; a splendid 9x12 square for \$12.50
LINOLEUMS
Nothing more sanitary—clean, neat, inviting. Easy to clean as a china dish. Just a wet cloth does the work.
Printed Patterns at 65¢
Inlaid Patterns at \$1.00
REDUCED
Monday morning, 8 o'clock, we place on sale a solid carved of Buck's 30 Steel Ranges. These Ranges are of the most modern type, with white enamel doors and racks. To make a quick clearance, we will sell for \$1.00 a week. \$5.00

These two buildings, connected by a hallway, constitute the Scottish Rite Masons' Convalescent Home for Crippled Children.

th and south. The book is one of
at practical importance to school
ministration. (Published by the
rld Book company, Yonkers-on-
dson, New York.)

Madison, New York.)

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S COMIC CAPERS—

CHARLIE MAY BE WEAK ON THE PARLOR STUFF BUT HE'S A WHOLE FOR THE DRAMATIC INSTINCT



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